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Kissinger Declares 'Peace Is at Hand'; Hanoi Wants the Signing Next Tuesday



Presidential Adviser Henry Kissinger during hour-long White House briefing session on Vietnam yesterday.

Reds Claim U.S. Has Delayed Pact Twice

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 26 (UPI).—North Vietnam said today that the United States, after consultation with South Vietnam, has refused to sign the agreement reached to end the Vietnam war.

In an official declaration at the weekly peace talks, the North Vietnamese said that a document titled "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring the Peace in Vietnam" was to have been signed today, but that the United States asked that the signing be put off until Monday, then until Tuesday.

After Hanoi accepted these two delays, North Vietnam said, the United States, "invoking difficulties encountered in Saigon," asked for new negotiations with Hanoi, and "refused to discuss what had already been agreed to and the dates fixed."

This U.S. request for new negotiations was made three days ago, on the day U.S. presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger returned

Negotiation Session Necessary, He Says

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Henry A. Kissinger declared today that "peace is at hand" in Vietnam and said an agreement to end the war could be signed "within a matter of weeks or less."

North Vietnam earlier today announced that it had reached an agreement with the United States to end the war by Oct. 31.

Mr. Kissinger told a White House news briefing that only one more negotiating session "lasting no more than three or four days" was needed to nail down final details.

This raised the prospect of a Vietnam peace settlement by Nov. 7, the U.S. election day.

Several hours after Mr. Kissinger's briefing, President Nixon said tonight that he is confident that differences blocking a final Vietnam peace settlement "can and will be worked out."

Speaking for the first time publicly about what he termed "a significant breakthrough" in the Vietnam negotiations, Mr. Nixon told an airport rally in Huntington, W. Va., "I am confident we will succeed in achieving our objective... peace with honor and not peace with surrender in Vietnam."

Mr. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, who conducted secret meetings with Communist representatives in Paris over a four-year span, said most major provisions of a peace settlement already have been agreed to.

After the final session with Hanoi's negotiators, which may come next week, there could be a prompt cease-fire followed by withdrawal of all U.S. troops within 60 days and a simultaneous prisoner exchange, Mr. Kissinger said.

He confirmed that the nine-point agreement Hanoi disclosed earlier today was essentially correct but he rejected North Vietnamese charges that the United States was delaying signing the pact by next Tuesday, Oct. 31.

"Not Be Stamped" "We will not be stamped into an agreement until its provisions are right," said Mr. Kissinger. "We will not be deflected from an agreement if its provisions are considered right."

The Radio Hanoi statement said that after there had been agreement on various earlier dates for putting into effect stages of the pact, the United States "put forth" last Friday, Oct. 20, another schedule: end of U.S. bombing and mining of the North last Monday, Oct. 23; initiating of the text in Hanoi the next day, and formal signing by the foreign ministers of the two countries in Paris, next Tuesday, Oct. 31.

The radio said that North Vietnam, "with its good will, again agreed to the U.S. proposal while stressing that the U.S. side should not under any pretext change the agreed schedule."

But last Monday, the radio said, the United States, contrary to its pledges, "demanded that the negotiations be continued for resolving new problems."

"This behavior of the U.S. side," the radio said, "has brought about a very serious situation, which threatens to jeopardize the signing of the agreement."

But Mr. Kissinger said that Hanoi's assumption that Oct. 31 was a firm date for signing the accord was based upon a misunderstanding.

The United States agreed only (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



North Vietnam delegate Xuan Thuy in Paris yesterday.

at Pact Is Possible in a Week

Germanys End 3-Day Talks, Agreement Still Not Achieved

By Joe Alex Morris

ONN, Oct. 26.—West Germany condemned East German "murder machines" now being rolled along the border between the two states and said they were a "grave contradiction to efforts to normalize relations."

The machines are self-triggered devices that hurl steel splinters anyone trying to climb the mesh fence separating the Germanys. So far, according to a Ministry of Interior spokesman, they have been installed about 35 miles of border and is continuing to extend them.

Political opposition here then "murder machines" and said that they make a farce of the government's efforts to normalize relations with East Germany. The two states are now in a final throes of working out a basic treaty to govern their relations and pave the way for entry into the United Na-

Brandt Is Ahead In German Poll

BONN, Oct. 26 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's coalition leads the opposition Christian Democratic Union by seven percentage points in a public opinion poll published today, 24 days before the parliamentary elections.

The popularity poll gave Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats 46 percent and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel's Free Democratic party 9 percent for a coalition total of 55 percent.

The Christian Democrats had 45 percent and other parties not represented in the federal parliament had 3 percent.

Cairo Official Wounded by Letter-Bomb

BEIRUT, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—An Egyptian security officer was severely injured when a letter-bomb exploded at Cairo Airport today, the Palestine news agency (WAPA) reported here.

The officer was suspicious of three letters addressed to the Palestine Liberation Organization office in Cairo and to two al-Fatah leaders. He took them outside the airport terminal building to examine them, the agency said.

One of the letters exploded, blowing off one of the security officer's hands and inflicting other injuries.

The agency said that the letters were posted in Yugoslavia.

Another letter-bomb sent to an al-Fatah leader from Yugoslavia was detected Tuesday and dismantled harmlessly in Cairo.

Al-Fatah is the largest Palestinian military organization.

Yesterday, eight persons were injured when letter-bombs and booby-trapped parcels exploded in Lebanon and Libya.

One of the booby-trapped packages which exploded in Beirut was addressed to a Palestinian described by guerrilla sources as a sympathizer with al-Fatah.

The letter-bombs seriously wounded a postman and a secretary as morning mail was being sorted out in Beirut yesterday. Three other persons were slightly injured in two separate blasts.

In Tripoli, Libya, the secretary of the PLO office was blinded by a parcel bomb. Two other persons, a Palestinian and a Libyan, were also injured in the blast.

In Algiers, a PLO member was injured when he opened a booby-trapped parcel Tuesday night.

Cairo to Rely Anew on Russia; Sadek Quits as Military Chief

CAIRO, Oct. 26.—President Anwar Sadat last night obtained from Egypt's political leadership a mandate to continue a policy of guarded cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Today, Mr. Sadat announced he had accepted the resignation of Gen. Mohammed Ahmed Sadek as commander-in-chief of the country's armed forces. Gen. Sadek, who was instrumental in the ouster of Soviet military presence from Egypt last July, also abandoned his posts as vice-premier, war minister and minister of military production.

Mr. Sadat gave no explanation for Gen. Sadek's resignation.

In an unusual closed-door meeting last night, Mr. Sadat told 600 members of the ruling party and parliament that it was up to them to decide whether Egypt should continue to rely primarily on Soviet support or should end its cooperation with Moscow. He put the question to the leaders after Premier Anwar Sadat had given them a detailed report on his recent visit to the Soviet Union.

An animated discussion followed. According to informed sources, the large majority of those who spoke favored continued cooperation with the Soviet Union. But many who took this stand combined it with criticism of what they called Moscow's lukewarm attitude.

A small number of members of the group went as far as to advocate a complete break with Moscow, the sources said.

Mr. Sadat told the group that there was little hope in the foreseeable future to replace the Soviet Union as Egypt's principal supplier of arms, the sources said.

They added that he made it clear that there was no intention to go back to the situation that existed before last July, when he abruptly ordered the withdrawal of an estimated 20,000 Soviet pilots, missile crews and military advisers.

Political observers thought it significant that the president, instead of making his decision and then announcing it at the meeting, went out of his way to invite the 600 leaders to state their views, thus making them share the responsibility with him.

Mr. Sadek spent two days in Moscow at the start of last week. He is understood to have obtained assurances that the Russians (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Mohammed Sadek

negotiators Egon Bahr of West Germany and Michael Kohl of Germany wound up three tentative days of talks here.

The ambassadors of the victorious powers from World II met for the second time in Berlin and extended their discussions until tomorrow.

A new conference following the session, Mr. Bahr said, negotiations remain very difficult. Mr. Kohl said, "There are a number of serious problems that must still be solved."

He said how many meetings he might need to complete the treaty is not known, Mr. Bahr said. "Ask me at the end of next week's session." He said it "could not be ruled out" the treaty would be ready for completion by then.

Bonn's request, the ambassadors of the United States, Britain and France are trying to get a commitment from the United Nations that four-power negotiations over all of Germany will continue after the two German states become members of the UN. The East Germans claim full sovereignty for themselves, are not at all in favor of Western thinking is that the two states will eventually accede to request.

Now is anxious that East Germany become a UN member that the two Germanys be tied to the European Security Conference. Preparatory meetings for a conference will open next in Helsinki.

The Bonn government, answer-

9-Point Peace Formula

SAIGON, Oct. 26 (UPI).—The terms of the nine-point agreement between North Vietnam and the United States ending the Vietnam war, as reported by Radio Hanoi:

1. The United States recognizes the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements.
2. A cease-fire in South Vietnam within 24 hours of the signing of a treaty. An end to U.S. bombing and mining of North Vietnam. Withdrawal of American troops and "foreign" forces from South Vietnam. A ban on foreign troops or advisers in South Vietnam, and on the introduction of new weapons except as exchange for those damaged.
3. Return of all prisoners of war, to be carried out simultaneously with U.S. troop withdrawal.
4. Free and democratic elections in South Vietnam under international supervision. The establishment of a three-part "National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord" coalition to oversee the cease-fire, demobilize armed forces and organize the election.
5. Reunification of Vietnam "step by step through peaceful means."
6. A four-party military commission of South Vietnam, the Viet Cong, North Vietnam and the United States. A two-party military commission of the Viet Cong and South Vietnam. The setting up of an international commission with unstated duties, apparently to oversee the cease-fire. The convening within 30 days of an international "guarantee conference."
7. Mutual respect for the national rights of Cambodia and Laos. Non-interference in the affairs of these two countries and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cambodia and Laos. Cambodia and Laos must settle their own internal affairs.
8. The establishment of a "new, equal and mutually beneficial relationship between the Democratic Republic of [North] Vietnam and the United States." The United States will help in postwar reconstruction in North Vietnam and "throughout Indochina."
9. The treaty is effective on signing, and will be "strictly implemented" by all parties. Two schedules leading to the signing of the treaty are listed—the first proposed by North Vietnam, which would have halted bombing Oct. 18 and had the treaty signed in Paris Oct. 28. The second, requested by the United States, would have halted bombing Oct. 22 and have the treaty signed Oct. 31.

Big Commission Seen

This provision was seen as representing a considerable concession by Hanoi. The most recent public proposals by Hanoi called for a three-part coalition government to rule South Vietnam, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Thieu Is Silent, Truce Preparations Continue

By Thomas W. Lippman

SAIGON, Oct. 26 (UPI).—South Vietnam went ahead with preparations for a possible cease-fire today amid general silence about reports of a peace agreement between the United States and North Vietnam.

President Nguyen Van Thieu and U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker Acheson met today, but no information about their conversation was made public.

One meeting preceded and the other followed the Hanoi broadcast of the agreement between the United States and North Vietnam to end the fighting in Indochina and reorganize the government of South Vietnam.

The broadcast said that the agreement was now scheduled to be signed in Paris next Tuesday and that Hanoi expected the United States to follow that schedule despite its "difficulties in Saigon."

An apparent reference to the refusal of the Thieu government to accept the terms of the settlement.

No Comment by Thieu

Spokesmen for Mr. Thieu and for the Foreign Ministry declined to comment on the Hanoi broadcast, saying that they had not had enough time to analyze it. Several hours after the Hanoi statement, diplomats and journalists here were still scrambling for copies of the English text.

The Saigon radio said in a commentary tonight that "self-determination of the Vietnamese people cannot result from a secret agreement.... America and North Vietnam cannot solve anything for South Vietnam." This has been the position of the government throughout the latest round of peace negotiations.

The Thieu government is devoting much of its energy to shoring up its military and political position throughout the country in anticipation of a cease-fire. It is widely regarded here as a beginning, not an end, of the struggle with the Communists for control, and Mr. Thieu is calling for increased military and political vigilance during the truce period.

The Ministry of Economy has ordered two million meters of cloth to make South Vietnamese flags. In a nationwide television address Tuesday in which he reiterated his opposition to North Vietnam's peace terms, President Thieu called on the people to display the flag in a show of loyalty that would counter Communist claims to control the majority of the population.

House-to-House Drive

Sources here said policemen and village and hamlet chiefs were going house-to-house in the communities around Saigon today, urging people to acquire flags and display them.

There are reports that the Viet Cong have been making the same appeal.

Even before the Hanoi broadcast—which said that the peace agreement was originally scheduled for Oct. 22—(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

• Communists stage 113 attacks in 24 hours, most since Tet offensive. Story on Page 2.

Text of Hanoi's Statement

TOKYO (AP)—The text of the statement issued by the North Vietnamese government on the peace negotiations with the United States:

Following years of a glorious resistance war of our armed forces and people in both zones, the United States had to stop in October 1968 the bombardments against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and accept the holding of a four-party conference on Vietnam in Paris. That situation opened up prospects for restoring peace in Vietnam.

The Nixon administration chose, however, to embark on the path of "Vietnamization" of the war and negotiation from a position of strength. As a result, the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam dragged on, was intensified and expanded, and the Vietnam peace negotiations could not make any progress.

Over the past four years, the valiant and undaunted Vietnamese people have stepped up their just struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts, and have recorded unprecedented victories, especially in the spring, thus inflicting a very important setback on the "Vietnamization" policy.

At the same time, the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has consistently shown its serious attitude and good will in the search for a peaceful solution to the Vietnam problem on a basis guaranteeing the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination.

In full agreement with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has held private meetings with the U.S. government with a view to a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem.

But all September 1972, the negotiations on the Vietnam problem had remained without result.

New Initiative

With a view to making the negotiations progress, at the private meeting on Oct. 8, 1972, the D.R.V.N. side took a new, extremely important initiative: it put forward a draft "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam," and proposed that the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam with the concurrence of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, and the government of the United States of America, with the concurrence of the government of the Republic of Vietnam, immediately agreed upon and sign this agreement to rapidly restore peace in Vietnam.

In that draft agreement, the D.R.V.N. side proposed a cessation of the war throughout Vietnam, a cease-fire in South Vietnam, an end to all U.S. military involvement in Vietnam, a total withdrawal from South Vietnam of troops of the United States and those of the foreign countries allied with the United States and with the Republic of Vietnam, and the return of all captured and detained personnel of the parties.

From the enforcement of the agreement, the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam formed after free and democratic general elections, the two present administrations in South Vietnam will remain in existence with their respective domestic and external functions.

These two administrations shall immediately hold consultations with a view to the exercise of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, achieving national concord, ensuring the democratic liberties of the South Vietnamese people, and forming an administration of national concord which shall have the task of promoting the South Vietnamese people's implementation of the signed agreements and accomplishing this within three months after the cease-fire comes into effect.

Thus the Vietnam problem will be settled in two stages in accordance with the off-expressed desire of the American side: the first stage will include a cessation of the war in Vietnam, a cease-fire in South Vietnam, a cessation of the U.S. military involvement in South Vietnam and an agreement on the principles for the exercise of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination; in the second stage, the two South Vietnamese parties will settle together the internal matters of South Vietnam. The D.R.V.N. side proposed that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States sign this agreement by mid-October, 1972.

Issues Summarized

The main issues of the agreement which have been agreed upon may be summarized as follows:

1) The United States respects the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements.

2) Twenty-four hours after the signing of the agreement, a cease-fire shall be observed throughout South Vietnam. The United States will stop all its military activities, and end the bombing and mining in North Vietnam. Within 60 days there will be a total withdrawal from South Vietnam of troops and military personnel of the United States and those of the



MEANWHILE—In Vietnam, the war goes on. Here, two soldiers use a shrine for cover Thursday as they fire at Communist troops in Phu Chan, 11 miles from Saigon.

foreign countries allied with the United States and with the Republic of Vietnam. The two South Vietnamese parties shall not accept the introduction of troops, military advisers and military personnel, armaments, munitions and war material into South Vietnam. The two South Vietnamese parties shall be permitted to make periodic replacements of armaments, munitions, and war material that have been worn out or damaged after the cease-fire, on the basis of piece for piece of similar characteristics and properties. The United States will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of South Vietnam.

3) The return of all captured and detained personnel of the parties shall be carried out simultaneously with the U.S. troops' withdrawal.

4) The principles for the exercise of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination are as follows: The South Vietnamese people shall decide themselves the political future of South Vietnam through genuinely free and democratic general elections under international supervision; the United States is not committed to any political tendency or to the personality in South Vietnam, and it does not seek to impose a pro-American regime in Saigon; national reconciliation and concord will be achieved, the democratic liberties of the people ensured; an administrative structure called the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord of three equal segments will be set up to promote the implementation of the signed agreements by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the government of the Republic of Vietnam and to organize the general elections; the two South Vietnamese parties will consult about the formation of councils at lower level; the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam shall be settled by the two South Vietnamese parties in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, equality and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the postwar situation among the questions to be discussed by the two South Vietnamese parties are steps to reduce the military numbers on both sides and to demobilize the troops being reduced; the two South Vietnamese parties shall sign an agreement on the internal matters of South Vietnam as soon as possible and will do their utmost to accomplish this within three months after the cease-fire comes into effect.

On Oct. 20, 1972, under the pretext that there still remained a number of unagreed points, the U.S. side again put forth another schedule: on Oct. 23, 1972, the United States would stop the bombing and mining in North Vietnam, on Oct. 24, 1972, the two parties would initial the text of the agreement in Hanoi; on Oct. 31, 1972, the foreign ministers of the two countries would formally sign the agreement in Paris.

On Oct. 11, 1972, the U.S. side proposed the following change to the schedule: on Oct. 21, 1972, the United States would stop the bombing and mining in North Vietnam, on Oct. 22, 1972, the two parties would initial the text of the agreement in Hanoi, on Oct. 30, 1972, the foreign ministers of the two countries would formally sign the agreement in Paris.

On Oct. 18, 1972, the two parties would initial the text of the agreement in Hanoi; on Oct. 26, 1972, the foreign ministers of the two countries would formally sign the agreement in Paris.

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from using the territory of Cambodia and the territory of Laos to encroach on the sovereignty and security of other countries. Foreign countries shall put an end to all military activities in Laos and Cambodia, totally withdraw from and refrain from reintroducing into these two countries troops, military advisers and military personnel, armaments, munitions and war material.

The internal affairs of Cambodia and Laos shall be settled by the people of each of these countries without foreign interference.

5) The problems existing between the three Indochinese countries shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

With the ending of the war, the restoration of peace in Vietnam will create conditions for establishing a new, equal, and mutually beneficial relationship between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States. The United States will contribute to healing the wounds of war and to postwar reconstruction in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and throughout Indochina.

6) This agreement shall come into force as of its signing. It will be strictly implemented by all the parties concerned.

The two parties have also agreed on a schedule for the signing of the agreement. On Oct. 9, 1972, at the proposal of the U.S. side, it was agreed that on Oct. 18, 1972, the United States would stop the bombing and mining in North Vietnam, on Oct. 22, 1972, the two parties would initial the text of the agreement in Hanoi, on Oct. 30, 1972, the foreign ministers of the two countries would formally sign the agreement in Paris.

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threatens to jeopardize the signing of the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam."

Pretext for Delay

The so-called difficulties in Saigon represent a mere pretext to delay the implementation of the U.S. commitments, because it is public knowledge that the Saigon administration has been rigged up and fostered by the United States. With a mercenary army equipped and paid by the United States, this administration is a tool for carrying out the "Vietnamization" policy and the neocolonialist policy of the United States in violation of the South Vietnamese people's national rights. It is an instrument for the United States to sabotage all peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem.

The above shows that the Nixon administration is not negotiating with a serious attitude and good will in order to end the war and restore peace in Vietnam. All it is doing in fact is to drag out the talks so as to deceive public opinion and to cover up its scheme of maintaining the Saigon puppet administration for the purposes of continued war of aggression in Vietnam and Indochina. The Nixon administration must bear before the people of the United States and the world responsibility for delaying the signing of the agreement and thus prolonging the war in Vietnam.

The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam demands its duty to bring the present situation with respect to the private meetings between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States to the notice of our countrymen and fighters throughout the country, and peoples in the world and the United States so that the truth may be known. This information is in the interest of peace and will in no way affect the negotiations, the two parties have agreed upon the text of the agreement and the schedule for its signing. While pointing to the above situation, the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam strictly holds to the undertaking between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States to the effect that no change should be brought to the agreed text of the agreement and that the date scheduled for its signing is Oct. 31, 1972.

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News Analysis

Kissinger's Comments Seal
The Bargain With Hanoi

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (NYT).—A sense of suspicion, fear and uncertainty on the path to truce, the White House today announced a veiled threat to Hanoi that seal gain even before it is at hand.

Henry A. Kissinger could say—within or less—because, as he said, the White House's view of the situation is not as clear as it once was. Kissinger's comments, however, are not as clear as they once were. Kissinger's comments, however, are not as clear as they once were.

time when Hanoi obviously the timing of the American election on Nov. 3, 1973, the North Vietnamese were offering a ceasefire of peace headlines losing week of the campaign they were seeking as that no objections in the second week of the campaign would offset that of interests.

Hanoi Distrust

Mr. Kissinger, tired in us with Mr. Thieu in last week, asked for the day in two weeks—and it would carry beyond the men in Hanoi gave a decade of mistrust and the worst. They public draft agreement and rd of Washington delays, and to provoke a pre-confirmation of the act to create two weeks of embarrassing possible here.

no matter how much the loud protests that the never gave the election headlines, the second Hanoi never lost sight of the lessons of the Vietnam war. Kissinger's double purpose once been forced into a public bid. Just one more month, the North Vietnamese give all his problems with and, he said, those problems be easily settled; he yet anytime, anywhere, deserves sympathy for its misunderstanding of his tactics, there will be no

the South Vietnamese, mostly silence. They had and deserve to be

pt to Rely
Soviet Aid

anced from Page 1)

continue to supply Egypt parts and replacements, Kissinger said today. Kissinger said today that Soviet Union has resumed the kind of for the since July, and is them up to avoid being falling behind on its aid. Kissinger said today that Soviet Union has resumed the kind of for the since July, and is them up to avoid being falling behind on its aid.

Gen. Pao, a leader of the Meo tribes inhabiting northern Laos, adjoining North Vietnam, commands a force of several thousand men, including troops from Thailand. The Thai "volunteers" are fighting in Laos under arrangements made by the United States.

Mrs. Hart to Hanoi

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Mrs. Janie Hart, the wife of Sen. Philip M. Hart, D., Mich., and two poets, Muriel Rukeyser and Denise Levertov, left tonight for Hanoi where they plan to deliver letters to prisoners of war and study North Vietnamese health care and schools.



Nguyen Van Thieu

Thieu Silent
On Reports
Of Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

used to be signed in Paris today—there were indications of major changes in the situation.

U.S. intelligence officials confirmed that they had received a Viet Cong document in Da Nang instructing Communist troops to lay down their arms next Tuesday, and said that the document was authentic.

That document was issued at a time when Hanoi expected to end it all before the end of this month, a U.S. source said. "The document was issued to stand by for an important announcement on the 26th, namely that a ceasefire was coming up on the 26th. But it has been overtaken by events."

Pressure Resisted

The "events" other sources said were the five-day visit to Saigon of Henry A. Kissinger and the subsequent speech by Mr. Thieu in which he reiterated his refusal to accept the arrangement he was apparently under pressure to agree to.

As the Hanoi radio said, the United States seems to have been forced to seek a delay in the signing of the agreement because of its "difficulties in Saigon."

Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam said this morning that he did not believe a ceasefire was likely before the U.S. election Nov. 7 because "so far arrangements between the concerned parties have not been completed."

This was viewed as further confirmation that arrangements have been completed by the "concerned parties," except for South Vietnam, which has balked at accepting them.

Discussing the agreement some U.S. sources said that what puzzled them most was the failure to require withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces from the South.

Some sources here speculated that Hanoi's future military presence in the South might be the subject of a still-secret agreement.

which is being supplied entirely by air, because the Plain des Jarres is cut off by road, are the 174th North Vietnamese Regiment and possibly other strong units. Reports today spoke of heavy bombardments of government positions there by long-range North Vietnamese artillery, possibly including 180-mm. guns.

Heavy fighting was also reported today a few miles northwest of the royal Laotian capital of Luang Prabang, possibly within earshot of the farm of the nation's monarch, King Savang Vatthana.

At the present level of fighting, about 10 government soldiers are being killed in Laos every day. While such casualties are very small compared with those in neighboring Vietnam, officials here note that the casualties are significant in terms of the small population of the kingdom of Laos—about four million.

Thus far, the peace talks here, which are being held for a few hours every Tuesday, have produced little more than a general agreement that both sides want peace.

In specific terms the government of Premier Souvanna Phouma has called for a new Geneva conference on Laos to construct new international guarantees and achieve a new formula for national government.

The Pathet Lao insist that a precondition to agreement must be the removal of the American presence from Laos—presumably including air support for government forces.

Uncertainty on Laos UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Prince Souvanna said today that Laos and Cambodia were apparently not covered by the reported draft agreement to end the Vietnam war reached between the United States and North Vietnam.

He said he would find out what provisions had been made for the proposed ceasefire to cover the whole of Indochina when he has talks in Washington tomorrow with administration officials, including Secretary of State William Rogers and presidential adviser Henry Kissinger.

Says Nixon Acted Too Slowly

McGovern Backs U.S. Truce Bid

IOWA CITY, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Sen. George McGovern today hailed the news that peace is apparently near in Vietnam, and bitterly attacked President Nixon for not ending the war years ago.

The Democratic candidate for president received one of the biggest ovations of his campaign from nearly 15,000 students here at the University of Iowa in his first public appearance since the Hanoi and Washington announcements that the two countries are on the verge of a peace agreement.

Sen. McGovern said of the announcement: "Peace is very near and whatever their motives, if the administration can bring off a settlement of this war, they will have my full support in any effort that can lead to peace."

While political observers generally believed that news of impending peace would undermine Sen. McGovern's chances of election, the candidate himself contended it could help him. He said the American people would see that the terms now accepted by President Nixon could have been obtained years ago.

Sen. McGovern told the students the question that haunted him was: "Why, Mr. Nixon, did you take another four years to put an end to this tragic war?"

In Columbia, S.C. today, Democratic vice-presidential candidate Sargent Shriver said the announcements of imminent peace were "an election maneuver."

"The United States will realize that this has been done as an

election maneuver," he said at a press conference. "Anyone can see this effort now is part of the election."

He repeated his statement that the peace agreement would be a "triumph" for Sen. McGovern and said the terms the Nixon administration can get now are no better than those they could have achieved on coming into office.

Earlier, Sen. McGovern, speaking to reporters, expressed concern at the North Vietnamese statement that the United States, having reached an agreement to end the war, had reported problems with South Vietnam and had twice postponed signing the pact.

Sen. McGovern said: "I hope that is not true that our government is blocking the settlement."

He also said he hoped the U.S. government was not permitting South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu to block a settlement.

Sen. McGovern has contended that even if the war is ended before the presidential election, it should not bring a new upsurge of support for President Nixon. A Gallup Poll published today showed that President Nixon had gained the support of 59 percent of registered voters against 36 percent for Sen. McGovern. This represented a gain of 6 percent for the Democratic candidate since late August.

Sabotage Charge

Last night in Detroit, Sen. McGovern accused President Nixon of betraying public trust and letting down the moral standards of the United States.

Democrats Call It Belated

Peace Reports Are Welcomed
By Both Parties in Congress

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).

—Democrats and Republicans in Congress universally welcomed today the prospect of a U.S.-North Vietnam peace agreement.

Democrats took the line that peace might have been achieved earlier, but if it comes on the eve of the election and helps President Nixon, so be it.

Republicans joined in urging that the United States not let President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam stand in the way of an opportunity for a ceasefire, the return of American prisoners and a U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam.

Sen. John Sparkman, D., Ala., said he was "hopeful that we can get an agreement which will provide for the release and return of prisoners of war; an accounting of the missing in action; a dependable ceasefire and a provision of settlement on an international basis of the whole Southeast Asia problem."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., said a ceasefire would be "a triumph for the President. But I hope we won't allow President Thieu to veto it."

Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., the Senate majority leader, said, "It looks like at long last there may be some light at the end of the tunnel."

Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, saying that he first urged a negotiated settlement of the Vietnam war in February, 1965, added, "If it is now to be reached at a highly opportune time for President Nixon, I can only say that I hold peace more dear than politics."

Sen. Edward Brooke, R., Mass., said the North Vietnamese have made major concessions to achieve a peace settlement that is "eminently fair" and "should have our support."

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., also saw significant North Vietnamese concessions and said he hopes "that we will not delay or kill this rare opportunity by demanding further negotiations."

Other comments: Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash.—"I can only hope there is an imminent agreement that involves an immediate ceasefire and release of prisoners of war."

Sen. Hiram L. Fong, R., Hawaii—"Our constant pressure on North Vietnam evidently has paid off."

Sen. Howard Baker, R., Tenn.—"I believe this new information validates President Nixon's design for ending the war."

Sen. Bill Brock, R., Tenn.—"This would indicate that the President's proposals of January have finally been agreed to by the North Vietnamese."

Sen. Herman Talmadge, D., Ga.—"I hope we'll never again get involved in a war with any-

Bomb Scare Empties
Peace-Talks Building

PARIS, Oct. 26 (AP).—Police evacuated all newsmen and conference personnel from the Vietnam peace-talks building today because of a bomb alert shortly after the delegates ended their conference and their briefings.

Police sources said they were advised that a bomb might have been carried into the press hall. A false bomb alert by an anonymous phone caller had occurred last week in the same building during the European summit conference.

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3-Second Quake
Rumbles Through
Northern Italy

ROME, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—A three-second tremor rumbled across all Italy north of Rome late last night, creating some panic.

In several Tuscan cities, drivers rushed to the countryside and in Florence, some cinemas shut abruptly.

The only reported casualty was a woman in Carrara who fell downstairs and broke a leg in hurrying out of her house.

Florence observatory said the epicenter of the tremor was between Lucca and Pisa, where the Leaning Tower was not affected.

In Switzerland, the tremor shook furniture and made lamps swing, according to reports in Zurich.

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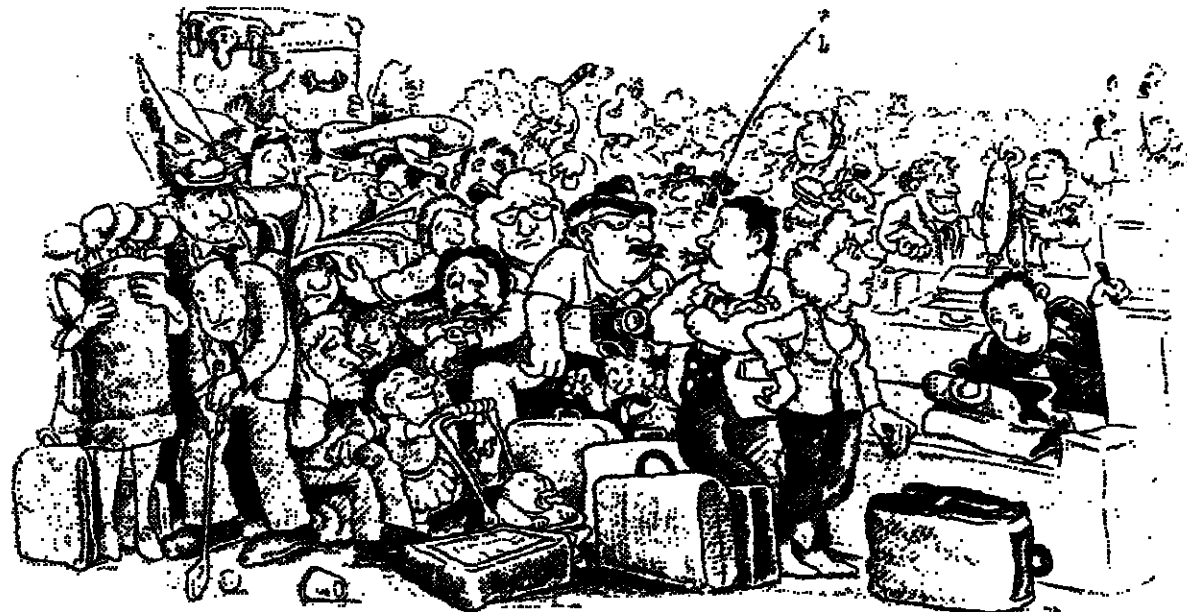
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Aviation Pioneer

Igor I. Sikorsky Dies at 83; Built First Practical 'Copter

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Igor Sikorsky, 83, the legendary aviation pioneer who developed the world's first practical helicopter, died today of a heart attack in his home in Easton, Conn.

Until recently he had visited his office several times a week in the Sikorsky plant in nearby Stratford.

Making a Dream Come True
The craft was spindly, a seeming grab-bag of steel tubing, gears and drive belts topped by a single three-blade rotor and a two-blade rotor at its tail. Into its open cockpit climbed 50-year-old Igor Ivanovich Sikorsky, dapperly clad in a black overcoat and a haughty homburg. He started the 75-horsepower engine, pulled on the pitch control and inched the plane off the ground until it hung clear for 100 seconds.

The date was Sept. 14, 1939, the place was Stratford, Conn., and the occasion was the first flight of the VS-300, a helicopter that its designer had been dreaming about since he was a boy in imperial Russia. It was the prototype, moreover, of thousands of such craft, many of them highly sophisticated, that were

to be produced by the Sikorsky plant before his death.

"I constructed the helicopter without knowing how to build it, but knowing one thing firmly—that I would have to build it and pilot it," Mr. Sikorsky said in a recent interview.

The helicopter was not Mr. Sikorsky's invention—various vertical-lift planes had been put together before 1939 but the first to be exploited and the first with a single rotor. But Mr. Sikorsky's craft was the first totally practical one. In the early 1930s, he had filed patents that embodied its basic principles. Previous helicopter builders had not followed through, whereas Mr. Sikorsky had the wit to realize that his plane had a commercial future.

"A flying machine offering reasonable speed and which would be controllable and safe, also combining take-off and landing ability in a small area, would be of great value and would be, unquestionably, in considerable demand," he had written in 1930.

In developing the VS-300, Mr. Sikorsky served as the creative spirit.

Of Mr. Sikorsky's three main aviation achievements—the building of a multiple-engine airplane, the creation of the flying boat, and the helicopter—he considered the latter his most important because of its civilian potentialities.

"The helicopter can be the servant of humanity," he said on his 83d birthday, omitting deliberately its military role, which had been demonstrated in Korea and Indochina.

Verne and Leonardo
The notion of a helicopter occurred to Mr. Sikorsky as a lad in Russia, when he read the science-fiction novels of Jules Verne in translation. It caught his fancy that Verne had conceived of an aircraft that could rise straight up off the ground, and only later did he realize that the "flying screw" had also been suggested by Leonardo da Vinci.

Although he lacked mechanical knowledge, young Igor tried to make a toy helicopter out of sticks and rubber bands he recalled in later years. "I thought the machine should be like a fly or an insect that could dart in any direction at an instant's notice."

Later on, he said, he made two larger models, neither operationally successful, and he put his helicopter dream aside until the 1930s. Meanwhile, he had established a world reputation as an aviation wizard with a multi-engine plane, a bomber version of which was used by the Russian in World War I, and with the



Igor I. Sikorsky, a 1955 photo.

flying boat that was a pioneer in commercial transatlantic flights.

His immediate forerunner was the S-40, which made a triumphal overwater flight from Miami to Panama in late 1931. It was piloted by Charles A. Lindbergh for Pan American World Airways, who had had a hand in its design and who was to become a Sikorsky friend and adviser.

The child of a privileged family with scientific interests, Igor Ivanovich Sikorsky was born May 25, 1889, in Kiev, in the Ukraine. He was the youngest of five children of Dr. and Mrs. Ivan A. Sikorsky. A physician, Dr. Sikorsky practiced psychiatry, taught and wrote about 100 books, chiefly on child psychology. His wife was also a medical school graduate. In the bookish family, young Igor read beyond his years and was able to have his questions answered by sympathetic, knowledgeable adults.

The youth's first hobbies were electricity and chemistry. His education was derailed, however, by three years in the naval academy in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad), from which he resigned in 1906 to study engineering. In Germany in the summer of 1908, he read his first account of a Wright brothers flight, and began his first steady work in aeronautics.

Mr. Sikorsky, a "stocky mus-

tached man, was a gentle, charming, courteous person whose inner core was characterized by persistence. He appeared to be pliant, but in truth was difficult to budge once an idea or a project possessed him. Even when he was retired as a corporate official and chief engineer in the late 1950s, he stayed on as a consulting engineer and insisted on keeping regular office hours well into his 80s.

He seemed to have as much influence as a consultant as he ever had as an active executive.

Also inside the dapperly tailored inventor lay the mind of a mystic, which he made manifest in two books—"The Message of the Lord's Prayer" and "The Invisible Encounter"—and several pamphlets, including one titled "The Evolution of the Soul."

His theses was that "the marvelous order of the universe" could have but one cause, "a supreme intelligence." He believed in a final destiny for man and a higher order of existence.

ALDEN WHITMAN.

Yemens Talks Delayed

CAIRO, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—A meeting scheduled to take place here today between the premiers of North and South Yemen, during which they were to discuss a draft proposal for unity, has been postponed until tomorrow.

Obituaries

Norman Norell, 72, the Dean Of U.S. Fashion Designers

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Norman Norell, 72, the dean of American fashion designers, died here yesterday. He never regained consciousness after suffering a stroke Oct. 15, the day before he was honored by a retrospective showing of his designs for the last 50 years at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

A man of legendary modesty, he led a quiet life, rarely mingling with the very rich women who wore his clothes or engaging in the social whirl.

He was widely acclaimed for the perfection of his tailoring, the honesty of his designs and the cachet he brought the rest of his colleagues on Seventh Avenue by making clothes that were considered the equal of Paris fashions.

He came to fame with his first wholesale collection in 1941. The American fashion industry, long dependent on Paris for ideas, was cut off from its source by World War II. With the success of the company, other American designers were encouraged to do original work.

Widely Copied
Norell clothes were widely copied by other manufacturers, and the women who wore the originals rarely parted with them. One reason they kept them was sentimental; they felt they looked well in them. Another was practical: they lasted.

"I wore an 11-year-old Norell dress to the symphony the other night, and everybody thought it was new," said Mrs. Sidney Goodman of Minneapolis recently. Many Norell fans could make that statement.

Mr. Norell designed quite a number of spectacular fashions, but his major contribution was, he said, "necklines." He explained that when he first began designing in the 1920s, the trick for a designer was to devise a new neckline.

"I hated fussy necklines," he explained. "I always thought they made women look older. So I made a simple round neck. I believe it did change the look of clothes."

Especially in Sequins
He was known equally for his superbly tailored coats and suits and for his dramatic evening clothes, especially the sequined ones. His sequined dresses sold for about \$4,000; his coats and suits from \$1,000 to \$2,100, and it was possible to buy a simple jersey dress for \$500. These were his best sellers, changing very little over the years.

The twice-yearly showings of his collection used to be black-tie events, held at 8 p.m. in his showroom on Seventh Avenue. But recently he presented his clothes in the afternoon in reaction to changing attitudes towards fashion.

"Fashion is getting to be less important, far less important," he said recently. "It's getting to be the place where it should be."

In his collection he valued workmanship highly, and once said there was no problem in

finding skilled workers "if you pay them well enough." A Norell tailor might devote a week to making one suit jacket.

Pride in Workmanship
Even as fashion production became increasingly mechanized and specialization developed to the point where one worker made buttonholes and another set in sleeves, Mr. Norell insisted on a prodigious amount of hand work. He also saw to it that the worker who started a garment completed it. This old-fashioned operation paid off in old-fashioned pride in workmanship.

In 1960, he showed his first collection under the name of Norman Norell. From 1941 to 1960, he was associated with Anthony Trains and the concern was known as Trains-Norell.

He had no assistants. "I don't think he wanted the business to go without him," said Denise London, his chief model. He had prepared a small collection of clothes for the resort season before he died.

—BERNADINE MORRIS.

Gen. Charles A. Willoughby
NAPLES, Fla., Oct. 26 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby, 88, retired assistant chief of staff for U.S. Army intelligence in the Pacific from 1941 until 1951, died here yesterday.

Gen. Willoughby was responsible for the defense of southern Bataan in the Philippines before World War II, and was evacuated in 1942 with Gen. Douglas MacArthur when the Japanese overran the islands. He was based in Australia until U.S. forces recaptured the Japanese-held western Pacific.

After the war, Gen. Willoughby served with Gen. MacArthur in Japan as assistant chief of staff

Italy, Soviet Union Agree To Hold Regular Meetings

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Italy and the Soviet Union agreed today to hold regular consultations on bilateral relations and the world situation. The talks are to be conducted twice a year at the level of foreign ministers or their deputies.

The accord, reached today by Premier Giulio Andreotti, of Italy, and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, of the Soviet Union, is part of a Soviet effort to establish closer and improved contacts with members of the North Atlantic alliance. Similar agreements have already been concluded with France and with Canada.

Maritime Accord
On the third day of Mr. Andreotti's visit to the Soviet Union, the two premiers also signed a maritime agreement that provides for the use of port facilities by merchant ships of the two nations.

Italy is one of the Soviet Union's principal trade partners in Western Europe. European trade is reported to have figured prominently in two rounds of talks that Mr. Andreotti has held with Mr. Kosygin since arriving Tuesday. The Italian premier came directly from the first nine-nation summit conference of the newly expanded European Economic Community, in Paris.

Belgium Signs Romania Pact

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Romania and Belgium today signed a joint statement that they were "determined to join efforts to strengthen the safeguards for peace and security in Europe and the world."

The statement, concluding two days of talks, was signed by Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Foreign Minister Georgehe Macovescu and Belgium's Premier Gaston Eyskens and Foreign Minister Pierre Haenel.

In addition to vowing efforts for "general and regional disarmament," the two countries agreed to expand their consultations in all fields, and to develop mutually favorable economic cooperation and exchanges in science, arts and education.



Norman Norell

for intelligence. He retired in 1951, during the Korean war.

Doyle E. Carlton
TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 26 (AP).—Doyle E. Carlton, 85, governor of Florida from 1923 to 1925, died here yesterday. Mr. Carlton, a Democrat, made an unsuccessful bid for the Senate in 1936.

Uffa Fox
LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Uffa Fox, 74, one of Britain's leading yacht designers and a close friend of Prince Philip, died today.

Mr. Fox was made a commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1959 for services to yachting. Two years later he became a commander of the French Order of Merit for his research and invention.

He owned a boat-building company in his birthplace of Cowes, Isle of Wight.

Heath Keep Price-Wage Talks Going Union, Industry Sit In Overtime Session

LONDON, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Top British negotiators were in overtime sessions tonight in inflation talks. Meanwhile, a threat of power cuts in the next few weeks.

Prime Minister Edward Heath was described as a savior of discussions, not least industry and unions at his Downing Street residence. The unions are seeking agreement on a voluntary price and pay to stem inflation.

The prime minister was at a banquet given by visiting German President Gustav Heinemann tonight to continue talks.

The meeting was reportedly the last hope of a voluntary pact on pay and prices to avert a rise in inflation.

Pound at New Low
On London exchange the pound at one point fell to a new low of \$2.24, a point fractionally higher than the previous low.

There was further talk after a warning from union leader Frank Callaghan that a power shutdown next because of a pay dispute.

The four power unions that their demands for increases are being held by the government tries to agreement on a new package for fighting inflation.

The package is built. Mr. Heath's proposal for a peg of about 2.5 weeks, amount to cover "wages" caused by special pay rises for a 5 percent price bonus for 12 months.

Informed sources predict the Downing Street talks will go on to midnight, as Mr. Heath was reported to be minded to reach some sort of a pay deal before the discussions.

British Claim Capture of IRA Leader

BELFAST, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—British troops claimed today they have captured a high-ranking officer of the illegal Republican Army.

The army identified Gregory Fox, a leader of IRA's extremist Provisions. Mr. Fox was when a patrol spotted him in the Catholic Falls Road area capital. He was cornered and killed.

In another Belfast district youths aged 15 and 17 were barred and feathered, one IRA's routine punishments. The youths were given a warning.

Office Bombed
In Londonderry, a terrorist wrecked a lawyer's office, broke the windows of a home next door. The blast gave a three-minute warning no one was injured.

William Craig, who won the "shot to kill" in any British soldier to earn Ireland's Catholicism, meanwhile, won a vote of confidence as leader of the Vanguard Movement.

The movement, which followed of 200,000, ended vow of violence at a meeting in Belfast, who was shot to death because of a militant, did not attend.

46 Jews Staged Sit-In in Moscow To Seek Visas

MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (AP).—46 Jews went to the Communist party headquarters this morning to stage a sit-in to demand that the authorities grant them visas to Israel.

"We will stay here until we are received," said Viktor Man, who was a special correspondent for the press agency before he applied for exit papers.

Mr. Perelman, 43, said in a phone call that the Jews were in the reception office of the party Central Committee downtown Moscow.

The group included specialists in computer, electronics, and other fields. Many members of the group had been in the Soviet Union for years, but had been trying for many years to obtain exit visas. They were either repeatedly refused or given no answer.

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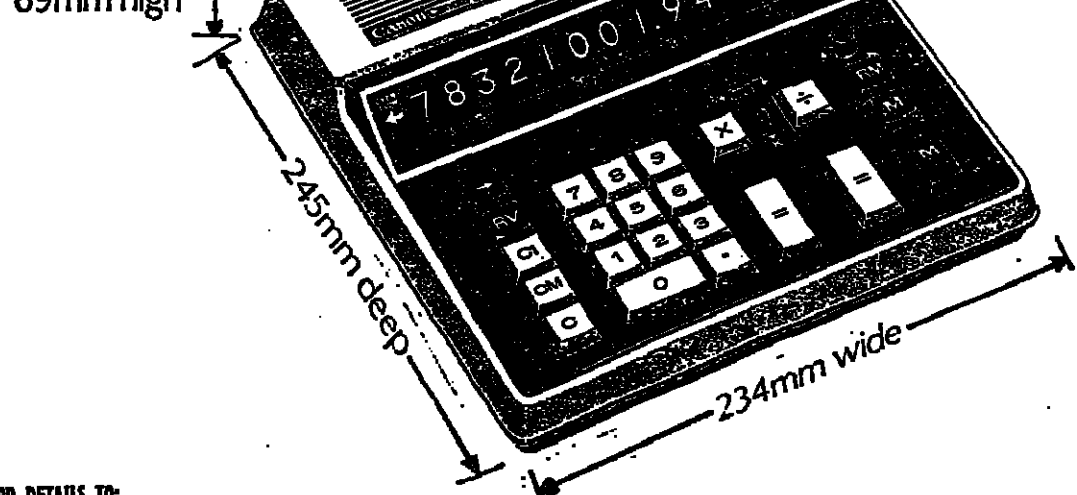
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Queen Installs Heinemann in Order of Bath

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, Oct. 26.—President Gustav Heinemann of West Germany was installed formally today as a member of the Order of the Bath at a service attended by Queen Elizabeth II at Westminster Abbey.

The queen, as the sovereign of the order, conferred the distinction on Mr. Heinemann when he arrived at Windsor Castle on Tuesday for a four-day state visit.

Today, the queen presented Mr. Heinemann with the civil badge: an oval crest with the motto Ich Dien (I serve) and within this the emblems of the rose, thistle, shamrock, scepter and three crowns. The ribbon is red.

The presentation followed two days of ceremonial functions and speeches in which both sides stressed the growing cordiality in relations between Britain and West Germany and the hope for continued partnership in an expanding Europe.

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5th Radio Campaign Speech

Nixon Defends Stands on Aid To Nonpublic Schools, Busing

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (NYT). President Nixon, in his fifth radio campaign speech yesterday, stated his support for federal aid to nonpublic schools and his position to court-ordered busing to implement both policies. In his 15-minute address, broadcast live from the White House, the President said that he was "irrevocably committed" to seeking legislation to provide tax credits for the parents of children in nonpublic schools. And he said that he would also "once again press the next Congress for passage" of legislation to end "arbitrary court-ordered busing of children out of their neighborhoods."

Mellon Heir Named as Big Nixon Donor

By Stephen D. Isaacs

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (UPI)—A large part of the money—early \$1 million—that went into President Nixon's re-election drive for April 7 came from Pittsburgh millionaire Richard Mellon aide. Mr. Scalf acknowledged Tuesday night that before the April 7 primary, he made out 330 checks in the name of Mr. Nixon's re-election. Each of the checks was for \$3,000. His total contribution for Mr. Nixon's re-election drive so far \$980,000.

Mr. Scalf also made other contributions to House and Senate races around the country. They all probably another \$50,000 to \$100,000. Mr. Scalf is a principal heir of the vast Mellon fortune of Pittsburgh and, as one friend described it, "the fortune teller of the Rockefellers."

Other Campaigns

Mr. Scalf said that he also contributed heavily to Mr. Nixon's campaign in 1968, to Barry Goldwater's campaign in 1964 and to presidential and congressional campaigns in '66 and '70 and so on. Mr. Scalf heavily denied a report that his contribution was used as getting him named ambassador to Great Britain. He said, "I have sought favor and I seek none, and I have none."

He said that he had not discussed any ambassadorship with anybody in the Committee to Elect the President, nobody on the White House staff, nobody in the federal government in Washington, not even a fundraiser.

People keep asking me, "Don't you want to be ambassador here?" And the answer is "No, no, no." There is no quid pro quo.

Mr. Scalf, 40, said that the fact that each check was made out to a separate committee was that he would not have to pay taxes. This is standard practice for large contributors to political parties.

He said that, to his recollection, 1,330 committees to which he sent his contributions were used in Washington.

Aired Reviews ALT for NATO

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Friedland briefed the North Atlantic Council today on the effects of the U.S.-Soviet arms limitation agreements on the defense of Western Europe. Mr. Friedland spoke to the NATO High Planning Group, which held a two-day meeting here. Details of his remarks were not made public. He said that they focused on how the NATO agreement could affect guidelines for use of battlefield nuclear weapons in Europe.

Coalition Wins Best in Belgium

RUSSELS, Oct. 26 (Reuters). The coalition government of Minister Gaston Eyskens easily won a motion of no-confidence offered by the opposition today. The motion was defeated by votes to 68 with four abstentions.

The opposition—the Rightist and the French and Dutch Federalist parties—offered the motion to try to exploit differences between the Christian and Socialist parties and the Socialists met today to take a first step toward restoring a united front.

Party Meets

LAGUE, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Communist party met today, the news agency reported. The plenum is expected to discuss the party's main tasks on ideological and political fronts following the 14th party congress.



REMEMBERING—Mrs. Eunice Shriver, sister of late President John F. Kennedy and wife of Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, kneels in prayer during visit to Kennedy Memorial in Dallas Wednesday. It was first time a blood relative of President Kennedy had visited the memorial, erected short distance from spot where he was killed almost nine years ago.

California Businessman Says He Acted as GOP 'Saboteur'

By Steven V. Roberts

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 26 (NYT).—A young California businessman said yesterday that he had been recruited and paid by Donald H. Segretti to sabotage Democratic political rallies and gather intelligence from the party's campaign headquarters. He said that he did not know the precise origin of the money he had received but that he assumed it had come from the campaign to re-elect President Nixon.

"I imagine it came out of campaign funds," he said in an interview. "Negative campaigning is as much a part of politics as pro campaigning."

"I'm a good Republican," said the agent, who would not allow his name to be used because, he said, he was afraid of legal repercussions.

"Where I hope to go in life, their philosophy fits in better with my way of thinking."

The White House has insisted that it does not "condone" political sabotage and that all reports of a widespread campaign to disrupt and harass Democratic candidates are based on "hearsay" evidence.

But the agent interviewed by The New York Times has provided one of the strongest and most detailed accounts to date of what the alleged campaign of disruption involved and how it worked.

The agent, who is in his early 30s, is engaged in a business in the Los Angeles area. He said that he has known Mr. Segretti since their days together at the University of Southern California.

Mr. Segretti has been identified in news reports as a key operative in a national campaign of sabotage against the Democrats. Several publications have linked Mr. Segretti to Dwight L. Chapin, a close aide to President Nixon who is one of Mr. Segretti's oldest friends.

Workers Stage Demonstrations In French Cities

PARIS, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—A national "day of action" called by France's two biggest labor unions hit private industry and some public services today as tens of thousands of workers staged demonstrations throughout the country.

The action day was called by the communist-led Confédération Générale du Travail and the leftist Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail to back demands for a minimum monthly wage of 1,000 francs and for retirement at 30.

About 20,000 chanting demonstrators marched through Paris in drizzling rain behind green and red banners.

Similar demonstrations took place in Marseille, Lyons, Bordeaux, Toulouse and Lille. The day of action was one of a series of moves by the unions, which are preparing for wage talks this winter.

Workers in nationalized industries are due to strike next month.

Five Nations to Limit Rhine Salt Dumping

THE HAGUE, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—The Rhine states today agreed to halve the amount of salt which French potash mines in Alsace are permitted to dump in the river.

The agreement was reached after hard bargaining at the end of a two-day ministerial conference here of the Rhine nations—the Netherlands, West Germany, France, Switzerland and Luxembourg.

An estimated 8.5 million tons of salt are dumped into the Rhine every year, about one-third of it by the French-owned potash mines in Alsace.

With Broad Powers to Rule South Korea

Park Proposes Presidency for Life

SEOUL, Friday, Oct. 27 (NYT).—President Chung Hee Park formally proposed today sweeping constitutional amendments that would pave the way for him to remain in power for life through indirect elections.

The proposed constitution, which has to be approved by a national referendum next month, does not provide for any limitations on the number of terms a president may serve. Under the existing constitution, which was suspended by Mr. Park on Oct. 17 when he proclaimed martial law, he may not seek another term when his current, third four-year term expires in 1978.

The proposed revisions would change presidential terms to six years, beginning with the promulgation of the new constitution. Presidents would be elected by a "National Conference for Unification," consisting of between 2,000 and 5,000 delegates to be chosen by popular vote in small administrative units throughout the country.

The powers of the president would be greatly strengthened under the proposed constitution. He would have the authority to appoint one third of the unicameral legislature—the National Assembly—after obtaining approval of the National Conference.

Yugoslavia Jails 2 Croats for Acts Against State

BELGRADE, Oct. 26 (UPI).—A university professor and an editor received prison sentences of 2 1/2 years and four years at hard labor respectively today for Croatian nationalism and "counter-revolutionary" acts against the state, judicial officials said.

The sentences of Zagreb University economics professor Borivoje Gasic, 44, and Vlado Gotovac, 42, editor of a Croatian cultural weekly, brought to at least 20 the number of Croats jailed in major political trials this month.

Mr. Gasic and Mr. Gotovac were associated with Matica Hrvatska, the cultural club which government officials have linked to extremist groups outside Yugoslavia whose aim is to break Croatia away from the rest of the country.

The two were arrested last January following demonstrations and other outbursts of Croatian nationalist feeling which President Tito said threatened civil war in Yugoslavia.

Charges against the two said, "They were spreading hatred among nations and nationalities, and attempting to separate Croatia from Yugoslavia. They were spreading false rumors that Croatia was being suppressed and exploited by other republics."

10 Children Hurt In Attack on Two N.Y. School Buses

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP).—Ten children were injured yesterday when five white men used oil and lengths of pipe to attack two buses carrying black and Spanish-speaking pupils to a predominantly white school in the borough of Queens.

City and school officials expressed outrage at the assault, in which the five men threw oil at the first bus and smashed the windows of the second with pipes. The children were hospitalized for cuts.

Police said that they thought the incident was retaliation by a businessman who was reportedly struck by a pipe thrown from a school bus Tuesday.

Mayor John Lindsay said the attack was the worst of past racial violence.

"This ghastly incident should sober all of us," he said. "It symbolizes the failure of moderation, of tolerance, of justice in this city, state and nation."

Cable-Car Test Kills 9 in Alps

GRENOBLE, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Nine engineers and workers were killed when two experimental cable cars collided at high speed during a test run today at the ski resort of Les Deux Alpes, 50 kilometers east of here, police said tonight.

The two self-propelled cabins were on the same cable when one descended at more than 100 kilometers an hour and crashed into the other, witnesses said.

There was no explanation why they were on the same cable. The new system had not been opened to the public. The wreckage fell onto a rock face, police said.

Kennedy Center Theater

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—The American Film Institute announced a \$250,000 gift from movie magnate Jack L. Warner to construct its new temporary theater in the Kennedy Center.

The contribution will provide a temporary theater pending completion of a permanent one on the terrace level of the center.

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Chung Hee Park

Korean Deputy Premier Pat Sung Chul assured them that the differences could be overcome. About 10 million Koreans belong to families divided by the 38th parallel separating North and South.

NATO Official's Step Angers Colleagues

Luns Cuts Party Ties Before Dutch Vote

THE HAGUE, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—The NATO secretary-general, Joseph M.A.R. Luns, said today he had decided to resign from the Dutch Catholic People's party, with general elections scheduled next month.

Mr. Luns—who was Dutch Foreign Minister for 19 years—is reported to have said in his letter of resignation that, as an international civil servant, he could not run the risk of being identified with any political party.

Catholic party sources said the decision had come as a "bombshell." While they understood his reasoning for withdrawing from the party, they considered his timing, six weeks before general elections on Nov. 29, to be "unfortunate."

Mr. Luns is regarded as a strong attractor of votes for the Catholic People's party.

The newspaper De Volkskrant reported today that the 25 guilders (about \$7) that Mr. Luns contributed to the party's election campaign fund as a

national civil servant, he could not run the risk of being identified with any political party.

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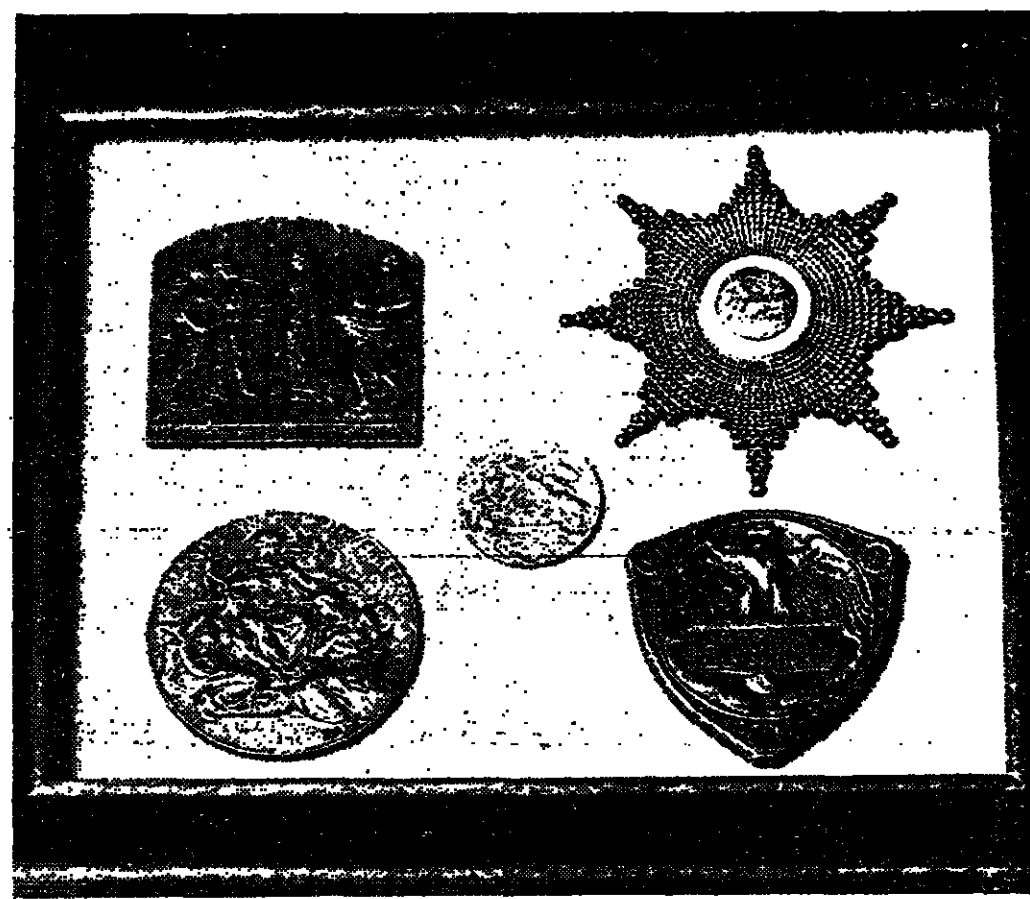
"parting gift" had been returned to him.

"This gesture shows how Luns's action has infuriated the Catholic People's party leaders, especially six weeks before the elections," the newspaper said.

Mr. Luns retired as foreign minister last year. He took up the NATO post in October.

Dacca Official Tours

DACCA, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Bangladesh Foreign Minister Abdur Samad left here today for a 16-day tour of East European countries to investigate economic cooperation.



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Pressure by Publicity

In the past, a public summary of hitherto secret negotiations for peace in Vietnam has usually meant the negotiations have failed. This time, the Hanoi revelations seem intended to make them succeed—or at least to place the onus for failure upon the United States.

The major breakthrough, somewhere along the line, appears to have been the acceptance by the North Vietnamese of a cease-fire before even an interim political settlement. This has been proposed publicly by President Nixon as long ago as April. And the present hitch seems to stem from President Thieu's unwillingness to accept a cease-fire in place—that is, a de facto recognition of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese occupation of substantial portions of South Vietnam.

Hanoi derides this resistance by Saigon, as something that the United States could overcome with a word. The United States has, it is reported, been pointing out to Thieu that his million-man army ought to be sufficient to protect his regime against military attack during the cease-fire. But the hard fact remains that Thieu does have about a million armed men at his command, and however they might be weakened in the long run (and it would not be a very long run) by an American refusal to supply support from the air and in material, for the short run the ARVN could make it very unpleasant for Americans in their territory. Moreover, Saigon has said openly that it would not abide by agreements reached be-

tween Washington and Hanoi without the consent of the South Vietnamese government.

Hanoi knows this as well as Washington. But it suits the purpose of the North Vietnamese to ignore it, and to insist that the Americans sign an accord on the cease-fire by the end of the month. That this would be very popular in the United States, and very useful to Mr. Nixon's campaign for the presidency, goes without saying. But would it work? Or would it mean chaos for what is left of American men, arms and institutions in South Vietnam?

The aim of the Nixon administration, then, would seem to be the acceptance, willingly or unwillingly, by President Thieu of roughly the present program for the cease-fire. To be sure, the maintenance of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong bastions in his country could make things very complicated for Thieu, especially in the inevitably relaxed situation which would follow an end to open warfare. But it is doubtful whether anything better can be achieved, and more than doubtful whether the United States could continue to back him against its own interest in a speedy withdrawal.

The terms released by Hanoi represent the first genuine compromise since the negotiations began in Paris so long ago. If Hanoi's pressure by publicity represents a deviation from the agreed techniques of secret talks, it is not the first of its kind by either side. And this time it may accomplish something constructive.

Mrs. Gandhi's Scapegoat

A cartoon in the influential Indian Express recently showed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi receiving a report from her party president, S.D. Sharma, who tells her: "This week's CIA activities include four price-rise demonstrations, seven buses hijacked by students, plus one cyclone in Orissa."

Indian officials haven't actually accused the American intelligence agency of instigating India's chronically bad weather—so far. But Mrs. Gandhi and her aides have raised a storm in India in recent weeks, trying to pin blame on the CIA for a host of other troubles, including widespread rioting precipitated by sharply rising prices, unemployment and the government's failure to make good on its promise to ease poverty and social injustice.

Challenged to document her charges against American agents, Mrs. Gandhi

haughtily replied: "Everyone knows that the CIA has been active in India and there is no question of proving it."

The Indian government no doubt has reason to be concerned about foreign intelligence activity within India's borders—Soviet as well as American. Mrs. Gandhi has good cause to be impatient with an American government that continues to "tilt" toward Pakistan ten months after the Indian-Pakistani war.

However, leveling unsubstantiated accusations against the CIA for instigating incidents that are clearly rooted in domestic problems will not help solve India's difficulties. Mrs. Gandhi's diversionary charges only serve to undermine her government's credibility with perceptive Indians and with friends of India in the United States who seek to restore the old warm ties.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Kashmir Deadlock

A persisting deadlock in negotiations between Indian and Pakistani officials on a future dividing line in Kashmir dims hope for an urgently needed larger peace settlement on the Indian subcontinent.

Final demarcation of the 500-mile "line of control" in the disputed Himalayan state would clear the way for implementation of last July's Simla accord between Prime Minister Gandhi and President Bhutto. This would mean the withdrawal of Indian troops from more than 5,000 square miles of Pakistani territory, allowing the return of one million refugees, and the withdrawal of Pakistani troops from a much smaller area of India.

Also undecided is the fate of 93,000 Pakistani prisoners of war in India, a burning issue in Pakistan especially in view of two incidents this month in which fourteen prisoners were reported killed by Indian guards. Settlement of the Kashmir question should make India more amenable to an agreement for the return of the prisoners; but the issue

is complicated by insistence of Bangladesh that all prisoners be held until it is recognized by Pakistan and that some prisoners face war crimes trials.

It would do no harm and it might do much good now for Sheikh Mujib of Bangladesh to accept President Bhutto's long-standing offer of direct talks—a form of tacit recognition that should not be lightly dismissed—and to signal some moderation in his announced plans for war crimes trials. Mr. Bhutto, whose domestic position has been strengthened by recent agreement on the outline of a new constitution, could show his good faith by withdrawing Pakistan's opposition to the admission of Bangladesh to the United Nations.

Acute economic and social problems, which have provoked civil disturbances in all three subcontinental nations in recent weeks, make peace an urgent necessity which no leader can responsibly obstruct.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Exploiting Diplomatic Immunity

At Schiphol Airport, [where Dutch officials seized bombs and weapons in suitcases of an Algerian diplomat] a revealing but disturbing light has been thrown on the problem which has long baffled Interpol, governments, airlines and the United Nations: "Whence do skyjacks, letter-bombers and other 'freedom fighters' get their logistical support? What, as it were, is their worldwide Ho Chi Minh trail? It is all done by diplomatic messengers exploiting their immunities and privileges to pass through all checks and barriers as by a charm, with the instruments of murder and mutilation in their appropriately voluminous and weighty baggage."

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

China in the UN

"A year ago today (Wednesday) a somewhat surprised General Assembly of the UN found that it had replaced President Chiang Kai-shek's republic by Chairman Mao Tse-tung's People's Republic in the seat for China among the Security Council's five permanent members. Even the leaders in Peking were taken aback at their success. Far from being disruptive or obsessively revolutionary in their attitude, the Chinese have been no more assertive in the UN than their convictions would have foretold; no more biased in their world view than some other major powers; certainly as strict as any other in their adherence to the Charter. It is nationalism rather than revolution that seems to guide their thinking."

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 27, 1897

MADRID—The troops concentrated at Santander for embarkation for Cuba on November 5, multiplied yesterday. With some difficulty the mutineers were induced to return to duty. The men, however, are still heard to mutter in secret that when the day of embarkation comes they will resist. Mild measures are being tried with the men, but should mutinying again break out, rigorous severity will be used. Socialists are believed to have fomented the outbreak.

Fifty Years Ago

October 27, 1922

ROME—The Cabinet fell at nine o'clock last night after a meeting urgently called by Premier Facta, after receiving an ultimatum from the Fascists, threatening the mobilization of the Fascist squadrons in Italy, unless their demands for immediate participation in the government were complied with. A new Cabinet is expected to be formed soon, but the threat of a coup d'état by the Fascists was clearly foreshadowed by their leader, Benito Mussolini, in his last speech.



'Sarge, Somebody Oiled the Track Instead of the Wheels.'

Hanoi and the Cuban Specter

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Historians may eventually decide the most significant aspect of the Indochina war was that it never produced a superpower confrontation resembling the nuclear showdown over Cuba just ten years ago.

It may be argued that what occurred in the Caribbean at the end of October, 1962, had a profound indirect influence on what was to happen in Vietnam during the subsequent decade.

Looking back on events that led Khrushchev to the Cuban gamble, it is now possible to discern his growing overconfidence. After having met Kennedy in Vienna, he told me the American President impressed him as being unable to face up to the Berlin crisis then festering.

"Kennedy is too young," he said (Sept. 8, 1961). "He lacks the authority and prestige to settle the issue correctly. He is afraid to take up that position and that is why he has introduced mobilization measures." Khrushchev gave two clues to his possible behavior, although I was not shrewd enough to realize this.

Nuclear Faith

He said: "If Cuba were subjected to attack, it would have every right to expect assistance from other peace-loving countries. . . . We would certainly not ignore a request for assistance."

He also indicated exaggerated faith in Russia's nuclear arsenal, saying it was being armed with "several" 100-megaton warheads of such destructive power as "to make would-be aggressors think twice."

Khrushchev probably didn't then contemplate the possibility that 13 months later he would have dispatched missiles and nuclear warheads secretly to Cuba. SDECE, the French intelligence service, reported some clues early in October and the CIA established overwhelming confirmation through aerial surveillance.

The result is history. Kennedy reacted with calm toughness and sent Dean Acheson abroad to alert our allies. France's President de Gaulle told Acheson it was unnecessary to show him photo-

graphs of the Soviet missiles "because obviously a great government like yours would not risk war for nothing." He assured Washington of French support. Some lesser allies suggested dismantling U.S. missile bases in Turkey to save Khrushchev's face. Several suspected what Moscow really sought to make the mistake of Berlin. None of this happened. Faced by a U.S. naval blockade and the threat of a holocaust, Khrushchev backed down.

Quick Withdrawal

On Nov. 9, 1962, Kennedy told me he was "astonished" at the speed with which the Russians managed to pull their missiles out of Cuba but added that he couldn't understand why Khrushchev had gone there in the first place. If he had thought America wasn't going to fight in the heart of an area of its own vital interest (the President speculated), he surely must have assumed we weren't going to fight in Berlin. Therefore, he asked: "Why didn't he go straight for Berlin?"

On Nov. 20, the President said in another conversation that he had learned much from the terrible episode. At the start, "you don't know whom to believe and whom to disbelieve. But I can do the job much better now."

The crisis produced several repercussions. Khrushchev sent a message to British Prime Minister Macmillan saying the West should not try to push Russia around on Berlin or make the mistake of thinking the Cuba showdown proved Moscow was "soft."

NATO endorsed Kennedy's desire to increase the alliance's conventional strength because Cuba had demonstrated that the use of such strength in a crisis area could force an adversary to be the first to explode nuclear weapons and thereby risk mass destruction.

Mediterranean Move

The Russians vastly accelerated their naval building program and began to move persistently into the Mediterranean. This process

coincided with dismantling of the U.S. missile sites in Turkey.

Washington promised to take no physical action against Cuba's regime and this in turn strengthened the hand of Latin American revolutionary movements for some time to come. De Gaulle decided he would never again allow France to be drawn into crises outside the European area and loosened French NATO ties.

The historical effect of the Cuban confrontation on Vietnam was indirect. Kennedy certainly didn't reduce American intervention; he souped it up. But the lesson of 1962 wasn't lost. Despite U.S. attacks on Hanoi, even while Korygin was there, or bombings right up to China, and despite the U.S. blockade of Haiphong, Moscow and Peking reacted with calculated calm.

Both had seen in Cuba that the specter of nuclear war was too dangerous to contemplate. Ultimately, Cuba thus made the Vietnam crisis manageable.

I can see it now. They are preparing to take it out on the United States. I mean, the forthcoming victory of Richard Nixon. They will say that it shows that the country is irredeemable, that it proves that we are in a squalid state, incapable even of a lapse into decency. How they love it so. If it could be known, they really want Nixon to win because they find it easier to criticize America that way. If McGovern won, they would go into a sulk, because they wouldn't have America to kick around any more. At least not for a little while. But of course they'd come back to it.

The current favorite in the anti-American festival is Kurt Vonnegut Jr., the novelist who wrote "Slaughterhouse Five" and other wry books. He writes in a sort of idiomatic blank verse, and his message is really very simple. It is that war is evil, and people are inhuman, especially in America. His devices are rather orthodox: he juxtaposes the comfort of the wealthy and the powerful up against the tortures of the maimed and the neglected. Then he does things like dividing the world into "Winners" and "Losers," and saying things like "the fix is on" and "for this year's most famous—so it goes."

An Example

He is a man of great wit and absolutely no humor. And in the current issue of Harper's Magazine, reviewing the Republican convention in Miami, he strikes the tuning fork for the shakiers, coast to coast. He mocks the alleged piety of Nixon and his supporters and in particular of one Quaker theologian. He dwells lovingly on gallows humor. He is skilled in draining the humor out of a story by telling it deadpan, the way some people can tell you a Follies joke and make it sound merely crude, instead of crude plus something else.

Consider: [Art Buchwald] told our table about a column he had just written. The comical premise was that the Republican party had attracted so many

Stress Is on 'Imitsch' In Bonn Campaign

By David Binder

BONN.—One of the words most used in West Germany's campaign for the federal election Nov. 19 is "image," borrowed from English and pronounced "imtsch," and the three chief candidates are struggling to live up to public-relations projections drawn up for them.

Chancellor Willy Brandt of the Social Democratic party appears to have the easiest job as the "compassionate" statesman and smoker of the international peace pipe. The three years of his administration have been devoted mainly to these roles.

The principal Social Democratic campaign poster shows the 59-year-old Mr. Brandt in a particularly flattering pose—head raised with the trace of a warm smile. The caption reads: "Chancellor of Confidence."

Mr. Brandt carried his image into his recent party convention with an appeal for "compassion," again in the English word. He cited John F. and Robert F. Kennedy as models and urged: "Have the courage to show this kind of sympathy. Have courage to be merciful. Have the courage to attend your neighbor. Recall these so oft-forgotten values. Find your way back to yourselves."

Missionary Strain

To the dismay of his opponents and even some of his admirers, this missionary strain in Mr. Brandt's speeches has found a surprisingly strong response in the population as the election approaches. Skeptics at the Dortmund party convention made remarks like "Saint Willy," and "Preacher Willy."

"It's getting so that he can tell you the worst nonsense and still be believed," said a conservative journalist who likes Mr. Brandt personally.

Hans Roderich Schneider, a political commentator closely associated with the Free Democratic party, noted that the Chancellor's rally in Dortmund "ended with the Deutschlandlied."

"It was played by a miners' band. We all had to stand up, of course, and sing, 'Deutschland über Alles,' and tears came to many eyes. That was unthinkable for the Social Democrats a few years back."

Mr. Schneider noted also the heavy emphasis in Mr. Brandt's recent speeches on "the state."

In Dortmund, he declared: "This republic, dear friends, is our state." The party bulletins there carried a margin stripe of black, red and gold, the national colors, in contrast to earlier years, when the "Socialist red" was favored.

Problems for Brandt
His rival for the chancellorship, Rainer Barzel, is evidently having more difficulty handling his assigned image as a "dynamic" modern manager.

Although nearly everyone who has personally dealt with him speaks of Mr. Barzel as a "good scout," a man who does what he says, or "an excellent technician," his public reputation is different.

campaign contributions that it found itself with two billion dollars it couldn't spend. It decided to buy something nice for the American people. Here was the gift: a free week's bombing of Vietnam." It is a technique anyone can master. Well, not quite anyone, but most people. The only inflexible requirement is that you postulate your own senility and compassion, by contrast with the moral sloth of others.

That is what this gang is very good at doing. Norman Mailer, deploying these numerous phrases for which he is justly loved, talked in his piece on Miami about walking through the Democratic convention and suddenly realizing why it was an exhilarating experience: because he sensed only love among the delegates.

Human Beings

On reading that passage I thought of a young delegate (as it happened, an altogether amiable young man) who gave out the news to a reporter shortly before the convention that McGovern was going to win and that the reason why McGovern was going to win was that he immediately after his nomination there would appear on the scene five million young volunteers for McGovern armed with "hate." The Democratic convention was human beings with the strengths

A study by a public relations and marketing concern found that the Christian Democratic Union leader was viewed by many West Germans as "olig," or "slippery as an eel," or "awfully Catholic," or "arrogant."

He has other problems, too. His main campaign poster shows him with his mouth open in a hopeful pose and beneath it the words: "Our Program for Governing—We Build Progress Upon Stability."

The slogan is criticized as weak because it focuses on the abstract concept of "stability."

Youth Not Stressed

Another criticism came from a Social Democratic cabinet member, who said: "They have made an old man out of him when they should be building on his youth. He's 10 years younger than the chancellor."

Many Christian Democrats were disappointed with Mr. Barzel's showing at their party convention in Wiesbaden. He made a very long-winded address without a single personal attack on any of the members of the governing coalition. He explicated later: "The first low blow struck in this campaign will hit the person who made it."

The hall emptied rapidly as Mr. Barzel spoke.

"The atmosphere was icy," a man who was there said. "Every-

one had wanted Barzel to fight." The next day, he said, "the voices from the tomb came from former Chancellors Ludwig Erhard and Kurt Georg Kiesinger, who 'were the first to instill life in the proceedings.'"

"It was macabre," he added. "Mr. Barzel has told advisors who want him to be more aggressive that he believes, as do most of these in Mr. Brandt's camp, that most West Germans are in no mood for wild polemics at this time."

Appeal to Center

Both men are appealing to the center. Mr. Brandt has a new center, which he sees something to be attained by evasion through change. He speaks also of politics as "service," another favorite concept of the campaign.

Mr. Brandt has stressed this theme in his "help me continue" appeals, which have not gone unheeded. Independent voter groups have formed "Citizens for Brandt" committees.

It appears that Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, the chief of the Free Democratic party, the Social Democrats' coalition partner, has few problems.

Three years ago he had to fight against charges of being inept, evasive. Now he is accepted as a tough and earnest negotiator who made fundamental contributions to Bonn's successful treaty talks with the Russians, Poles and Chinese.

His campaign poster shows him with his hand on his chin, and the slogan: "Let Reason Rule." The Free Democrats are counting on at least 7 percent of the vote; they polled 5.8 percent in 1969.

De Profundis

By William F. Buckley Jr.

campaign contributions that it found itself with two billion dollars it couldn't spend. It decided to buy something nice for the American people. Here was the gift: a free week's bombing of Vietnam." It is a technique anyone can master. Well, not quite anyone, but most people. The only inflexible requirement is that you postulate your own senility and compassion, by contrast with the moral sloth of others.

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FASHION— Saint Laurent And Givenchy —Good News

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 26.—No news is good news—that is the story at both Givenchy and Saint Laurent.

Givenchy, for one, need not worry. He has a distinctive look all his own and a way of making even jeans look expensive—which they are. His prices should keep the mobs away from his chic boutiques.

His opening numbers were the freshest. For the first time, he introduced swimwear—mostly mullots, which came with very ladylike wrap-around skirts. The black silk one, with devastating décolleté back and front (the front bares almost everything) shows that Givenchy can make sexy fashions when he wants to. The prints, always strongly his, include alternate bands of card suit symbols (clubs, diamonds et al) and dots, as well as a rope pattern which he put on terry-cloth sarongs and matching mullots.

The seagull, which Givenchy introduced in his couture collection, is around too, on elegant separates, sweaters and quite a number of pants suits. His favorite colors are white, black and navy which he often combines. His to-the-manner-born evening dresses are pretty florals over dotted Swiss organdy and the Givenchy ruffle now spreads out from the chin.

Saint Laurent

Yves Saint Laurent, who makes no bones about being a great admirer of Chanel, keeps his uniform which appeals to both secure and insecure women. His poplin safari jackets, strongly nipped at the waist with a drawstring, his raincoats and his sweater and skirt ensembles are still here and they still look great. A new idea, which has a great deal of charm, is the flowered chiffon blouse worn with blue jeans. Saint Laurent, who was first in mixing leather with fur, takes the same free-wheeling approach again by sticking a black cat safari jacket over a long, pleated white crepe skirt. A sure fire hit again.

Saint Laurent put women into pants and plans to keep them there. His collection had more pants than most others; they ranged from white canvas to black crepe. As usual, he cuts them loose and very wide.

The second act was weaker with, so what else is new, shirt-waist dresses and rather messy little dresses of chiffon, shirred from shoulders to hips. His effort to introduce golf knickers (in

everything from black crepe to printed chiffon) fell, in my opinion, rather flat. Such fashions are better left to kooky and avant-garde Left Bank designers who know how to produce wild styles—and keep them cheap.

Saint Laurent must have taken a trip to the Soviet Union because his evening wear is full of Ukrainian looking dresses, with square necklines and dirndl skirts. In case one had any doubt about

where they came from, Saint Laurent put the story across by having the girls wear flowers in their blond peasant braids.

Vicky Tiel had the sexiest dresses in town this week, all of clinging silk crepe slit to the crotch. Felix Feller, for one, who was watching the show in the new caves of the Hotel George V last night, was all for it. Aside from her vamp dresses,

which call for beautiful bodies, Vicky also had little girl dresses, with shirred tops and full skirts over several beribboned petticoats.

Arnold Scaasi is one American designer who now makes his ready-to-wear collection in Paris. His line, shown at the Windsor Galleria, has a very American ring and includes some good long dresses with flattering front ruffles and deep, bare backs.



Givenchy: cotton piqué.



Saint Laurent: printed silk.

Dining Out With France's Leading Gastronomes

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (HET)—Ten meals a week in restaurants and at least one cabaret five nights out of seven, a regimen of good living that should slay an ox.

Yet at 62, Robert Courtine, France's most redoubtable gastronomic critic, looks 50, weighs an unflattering 158 pounds for 5 feet 9 inches tall, is clear-eyed, rosy-complexioned and springy in his walk. "Never touch sugar. Never eat bread."

Once a week his articles appear in the newspapers Le Monde (signed La Reynière after the gastronomic Grimoire de la Reynière who lived from 1758 to 1838) and La Dépêche du Midi, the magazine Paris Match and the

entertainment guide Pariscope. Once a month his articles appear in the magazines Revue du Rading and Le Nouveau Guérin. He has written 30 books, ranging in size from minor to major. Counting the translations into 15 languages (including Japanese), Courtine estimates his hardcover work as hovering around 1 million copies.

His latest book, "Les Grands Maîtres de la Cuisine Française," a collaboration with another food writer, Celine Vence, was launched last week. The deluxe work (Editions Bordas, 135 francs) presents recipes from French chefs over a 500-year span, starting with Taillevent in 1373 to amateur chef Alexandre Dumas, in 1873. Top Paris restaurants such as Lasserre, Le Tour d'Argent, Au Patoche, L'Archestrade worked out the recipes and had the finished dishes photographed on their premises.

"Too many chefs today act as if there were nobody before Carême and Escoffier," said Courtine. "That's like saying there were no poets before Lamartine." Next month Larousse is publishing Courtine's International "Dictionary of Cheese." "No, it's not just an enumeration. There are songs, poems, anecdotes, literary references. I've been at it for 10 years. The idea came from Casanova who wrote in his 'Memoirs' that he would have liked to do a dictionary of cheese but it was too difficult.

"I read a book a day. I was always interested in literature and even more interested when literature talked of cuisine. I observed that you could be a great writer without liking the table but it was not possible to be a great novelist without liking the table. Balzac was remarkable. It was from him in 'La Rabouilleuse' I first learned of beating the whites and the yolks apart when making an omelet."

Starts at 6 Courtine greets the day at 6 a.m. in the Parisian suburb of Bois-Colombes with the juice of two lemons.

"I drink it for my pleasure, the vitamins and to get the scent out of my arteries. I get dressed and have an English breakfast of ham and eggs or cold meat. I'm very fond of England. Can't stand the Latin countries."

The mail arrives at 8:30. After going over it for half an hour, he takes off for the 10-kilometer drive to Paris in his tangerine Peugeot convertible. He leaves the car at the garage of the Hotel Bristol and sets off on foot.

We met for lunch at 12:30 at Le Récamier, a Left Bank restaurant popular with authors and editors. Courtine has already called upon several friends in the neighborhood to find out what was new: a butcher; Pollane, the baker who uses only charcoal fired ovens; Sauvignon, a small bar noted for its wine and sandwiches.

Courtine ordered artichoke bottoms vinaigrette, beef Bourguignon, purée of celery and a bottle of Santenay (Domaine des Hautes Cornières) 1961. The "Bourguignon" met his tastes for peasant cooking.

"I was brought up by my grandmother in the Vivarais region. If we were alone for lunch she would make thick omelets filled with ham, leeks, sardines, or asparagus flowers and we would eat them cold. Simple, solid food. She lived to be 98."

From the cheese platter, he chose a Fougere, a type of Comté covered with a leaf of fern, which he found a little firm at the heart. He gently suggested to the waiter that the Pont l'Évêque should be portioned by

slicing it down the middle. "That way you can push the edges back together to keep them from running." He finished his meal with raspberries (cream but no sugar) and a cigar.

During the afternoon, he tries to get home for an hour's siesta before attacking Paris by night. His writing is done on the weekends. Saturdays and Sundays he writes from 7 a.m. until midnight with a half hour for lunch, a half hour for dinner, and the hour's siesta. Saturday morning he takes an additional break of an hour to go to market.

He once rated the three star restaurants of Paris on their preparation of tomato salad in winter. Only two passed. "It is all right to serve unpeeled tomatoes in summer. But winter tomatoes come from a hothouse and the skin is inedible."

He belongs to 150 gastronomic organizations but has a passionate interest in only two. "I founded the AAAAA (Association Amicale des Amateurs de l'Authentique Andouillette). We have five members and give diplomas to butchers and restaurateurs who prepare excellent andouillettes (chitterlings)."

"I am president of the French branch of the Academy of Pure Malt Whisky. We have 15 members and meet for dinner twice a year. I am crazy about malt whisky."

PARIS MOVIES

A Cops-and-Robbers Tale With All the Ingredients

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Jean-Pierre Melville's latest, "Un Flic" (at Colisée, the Rive Gauche and the Français), has the look of a winner. It contains all the necessary ingredients for popularity and it is a slick product for a public that knows what it wants.

Its star is Alain Delon, this time on the right side of the law, enacting a cynical police investigator whose undercover information ranges from female impersonators to Salvation Army Santa Claus. Delon performs with his customary verve as he tracks down a band of bank robbers. He is at home in the shadowy underworld of dubious nightclubs and shady hotels, has an easy way with gangsters' molls, is quick on the trigger and given to beating up suspects when they are dragged to headquarters. Who can resist him with his world-weary nonchalance and his incipient brutality? He is a hero of our times.

More Substance

The film has more substance than most of the race-chase melodramas. The private life of a member of the vice squad is interestingly detailed. Day and night, this vigilant guardian of the peace patrols the Champs-Élysées and the Montmartre boulevards, an eagle eye cocked for misconduct.

In addition, there is a Jules Verne interlude in which a helicopter deposits a passenger on top of an express train as it cuts through a foggy, winter night. Delon does not participate in the express train shenanigans, but he is the leading figure of countless other episodes. Catherine Deneuve has been rather neglected, seen only fleetingly as the faithful love of the principal badman. Melville has succeeded in lending life and



Alain Delon

color to what might have been just another cops-and-robbers tale in other hands. "Un" is a hit.

Many years ago Sacha Guitai wrote a play, "Le Vellier Nuit," in which a mellow, about-town, discovering the mistress has a young love vites his rival to join the fold. Jacques Natanson adapted the situation for Greuchon Delcourt and N. borrowed it as the spring for his "Cette Vieille Chère" in which the great actor Gérard Philipe made his final appearance. It would be difficult to track down how many times has been marshaled into a scene, but it surfaces again. Claude Sautet's new work, "César et Rosalie" (at the Mafédis, the Clichy Pathé Madeleine and the Biarritz) its circumstances have been deduced.

The older man is Yves-tand, still not sufficiently the role of resignation, an elegant boulevardier of a has been transformed in crude money grubber. Schneider is a happy chick the lady who is unable to whether to be a rich spinster or a poor cartoonist's slave. Sami Frey has been an amiscast as the passionate.

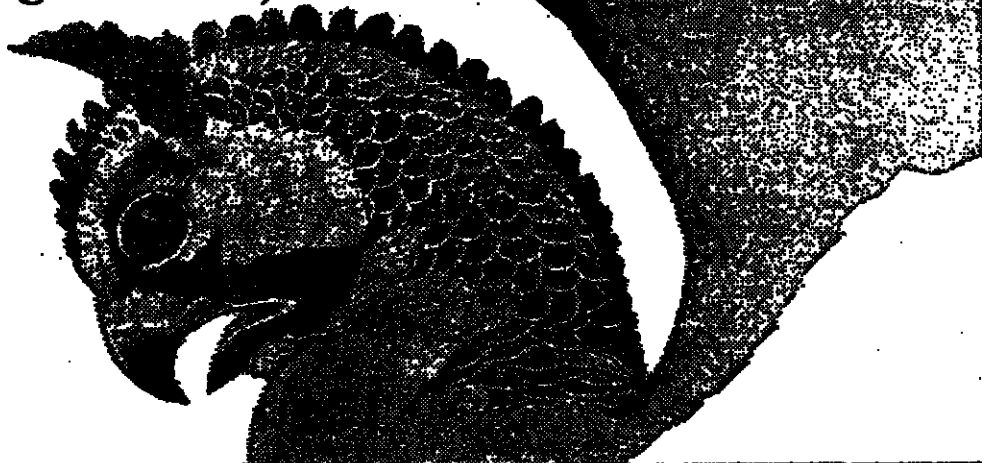
The beginning with its bourgeois family life and perilous auto drives is fairly but the course of the scene is as erratic as the wild. It is so senselessly jumbled though it runs on for two it makes no point and one of the dilemmas of its prin

There is diverting stu Claude Berri's "Sex Shop the Marivaux, the George-Publics Saint-Germain and Paramount-Elysées). The author plays the lead in farcical account of a respect happily married book-shop proprietor who turns to pornography and becomes involved with his customers. Berri has pictured the counter as a wide-eyed innocent to Venus's court, where he counters fetishists, sleeping Toms and nymphs. But vice is lampooned virtue triumphs. The hum spiced—as in Risi's "Vedol"—but a more comic finale have been devised instead of a tender ending. The rest of the Berri movie is this, full of originality and by a charming light touch.

Yannick Bellon's "Q Part, Quelqu'un" (at the P) is distinguished by a lyricism as it depicts—somehow the technique of Jules Verne novels—a cross-section of life, centering about the is a manic-depressive stock who is a hopeless alcoholic. film is too long, but it is with striking images: the at the flea market with the Pierrot lifting a glass of wooden lips as its music tinkles, various quarters of by day and by night. In ward, episodes in café, Bourse at high noon. The of a metropolis has been captured, often compelling. There is a fine performance by Roland Dubillard, the Wright, as the brooding clown Bellon here reveals himself cinematic poet of rare quality.

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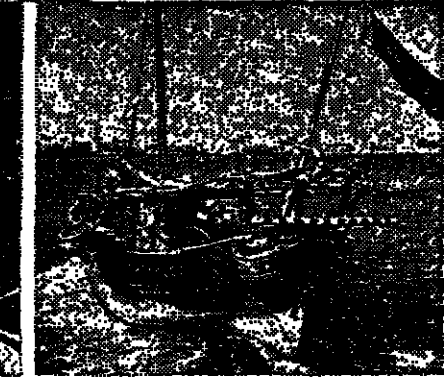
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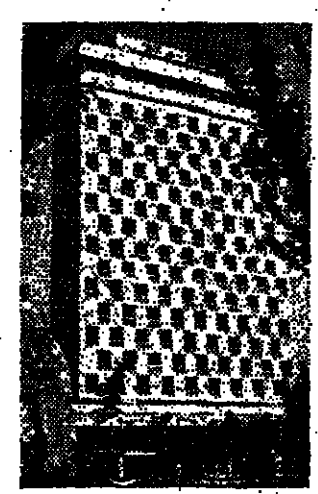
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Pound Plunges to a Record Low

By Michael Stern
LONDON, Oct. 26 (NYT).—The pound sterling today reached a new low of only \$2.25 but the market was ignored in the foreign exchange markets, where the pound again lost ground and fell down 1.6 cents at \$2.24, its final price was equal to the \$2.25 fixed by the devaluation of 10 percent in 1967.

The pound, which the government has supplied and demand the pound's price through trading on the exchange, was initiated last 22.

Pre-noon trading here, the pound fell to a record low of \$2.25, down from \$2.26, the price of the pound on the exchange, was initiated last 22.

Fed by uncertainty, the speculation has fed also uncertainty over when and how the pound will end its fall. When this occurs, the pound will be sold to enter the exchange and buy pounds when the currency threatens to fall below a predetermined level.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of the dollar on the London market today was \$2.25, the lowest since the devaluation of 10 percent in 1967.

Treasury Denies Report on Parity

In Paris last week. It picked up credibility this week when the prestigious West German Economic Institute said in a statement that the pound was overvalued.

Alarmed over the influence of the speculation, which was caus-

Profit Plummets 73 Percent At Dunlop-Pirelli Tire Union

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ).—Dunlop Holdings Ltd. said today that profit attributable to Dunlop-Pirelli Union companies plunged 73 percent in the first half, to \$260,000 from \$2.4 million a year earlier.

Dunlop said that while Pirelli losses do not fall directly on Dunlop Holdings (a special arrangement to last year), they have become a matter of increasing concern.

The British company said a special study is being carried out by the parent companies of the union on the future prospects of the Italian operations and their consequences.

Dunlop's Profit
Dunlop said profit attributable to Dunlop Holdings shareholders in the half year ended June 30 was \$5.6 million, up slightly from \$5.4 million a year earlier. Sales rose to \$306 million from \$288 million.

The company declared an un-augmented interim dividend of 3 1/2 pence, but said it should not be assumed that the final dividend will be maintained. Last year's total payment was 5 1/2 pence.

That statement, with the only marginal improvement in earnings, caused Dunlop stock to drop to a 1971 low of 115 1/2 pence in after-hours trading on the London Stock Exchange, down from 132 pence at the close yesterday.

In Rome, Leopoldo Pirelli, president of Industrie Pirelli SpA, said today that the company does not intend to dismiss any workers, as it has solved its short-term overemployment through temporary layoffs. He did not say how long the layoffs would be enforced.

In an interview published in the weekly L'Espresso, Mr. Pirelli said his company "isn't in a crisis." However, he noted, "like

ing daily drops in the price of the pound, the Treasury broke its usual silence on foreign exchange market movements. At 11:30 a.m. it issued a terse statement: "Suggestions that the pound will be repegged at \$2.25 are without foundation."

Prices on the London Stock Exchange "struggled off the pound's continued weakness and staged a modest rally following earlier dullness."

other Italian concerns, Pirelli faces serious difficulties.

The source of the problems, Mr. Pirelli said, is that investment has continued vigorously in the past three years, though sales volume at constant prices rose only 6 percent. This led to Pirelli facilities working at only 70 percent capacity, and thus to the layoffs.

Regarding rumors that Pirelli is considering closing its main plant at Biadene because it was outdated, the official said that the facility is being gradually modernized and thus "isn't condemned."

Meanwhile, in Milan, Industrie Pirelli SpA said the net loss for the first half of the fiscal year ending Oct. 31 would be worse than the loss for the year earlier period. Pirelli gave no figures.

Pirelli Doubles Capital
MILAN, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Industria Pirelli said today it has doubled its capital to 127 billion lire (\$218 million) from \$3.5 billion lire.

The rise was subscribed according to ownership of the company, that is 51 percent by Pirelli SpA and 49 percent by Dunlop Holdings. The operation took place recently without being made public at the time, a spokesman said.

Profit Rises 21% at Hitachi

TOKYO, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ).—Hitachi Ltd. profit rose 20.6 percent on a sales increase of 8.7 percent in the half year ended Sept. 30, the electrical appliances producer reported today.

Hitachi said parent-company profit was 12.9 billion yen (\$49.9 million), up from 10.7 billion yen a year earlier. Sales rose to 426.1 billion yen from 392.1 billion yen.

The company declared an unchanged 3-yen dividend.

Officials said the higher results were due to increased demand for color television sets, air conditioners and elevators.

In another report, Kao Soap Co. said profit rose 37 percent in the Sept. 30 first half.

It said profit was 1.1 billion yen, up from 803 million yen in the same period a year earlier, while sales were 40.7 billion yen, up from 31.5 billion yen.

In addition to an unchanged 3.75-yen cash dividend Kao is making a 2.5 percent free stock issue.

Dollar Selling Said Heavy on Tokyo Market

Exchange Curb Rumor Ends Three-Day Lull

TOKYO, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Heavy selling of dollars resumed on the foreign exchange market today, after a three-day lull, following reports that exchange controls may be tightened again.

The market was also reacting unfavorably to slow progress in implementation of the government's yen-defense program adopted last week.

Traders were stepping up conclusion of contracts and shipment of goods to export as much as possible in case of a yen revaluation. Foreign shipowners were actively prepaying their long-term debts to Japanese shipyards to avoid the risk of another revaluation.

A fresh wave of selling followed local press reports that the monetary authorities are looking for ways of preventing the inflow of dollars through this channel.

Bank Intervention
The Bank of Japan was believed to have bought over \$100 million to support the dollar at the intervention point of 301.10 yen.

Forward dollar rates remained at a low level. April delivery was quoted at around 360 yen, which would represent a revaluation of 10 percent from the present 308 central rate.

Local banking sources believe the possibility is increasing of the yen being revalued soon after the general elections, expected early in December.

Tariff Cuts
News that the Finance Ministry late yesterday announced a plan for 20 percent across-the-board cuts in import tariffs on 1,885 items as part of the program to avert another revaluation had little impact.

The plan is expected to be approved by the cabinet tomorrow for presentation to parliament. If approved, as expected, by mid-November, it will be enforced about two weeks later.

The plan covers nearly 70 percent of total Japanese imports and is likely to increase imports by between \$300 million and \$350 million annually, the ministry said.

The main items on the list for tariff cuts include automobiles, electric home appliances, cameras, and liquor, the ministry said. The list covers most industrial goods and processed agricultural products imported by Japan.

Japan will also apply quantitative curbs on exports of cassette tape recorders to Western Europe and ball bearings to Britain as of next month, a ministry spokesman said today.

This will be formally decided at tomorrow's cabinet meeting.

EEC Skeptical
BRUSSELS, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—EEC officials today welcomed Japan's plan to cut tariffs on two-thirds of its foreign imports but expressed skepticism that the move would do much to resolve the EEC's trade problems with the Japanese.

German Surplus Widens
WIEN, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's trade surplus widened in September to 1.63 billion deutsche marks from a 1.34-billion DM surplus in August, but was less than the 1.56-billion DM surplus in September 1971, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

In the first nine months of the year, the trade surplus widened to 13 billion DM from 11.56 billion marks.

U.S. Trade Deficit Widens; Germany's Surplus Grows

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (NYT).—U.S. merchandise exports declined in September and imports rose to another new high, the Commerce Department reported today.

Nevertheless, the country's third-quarter trade deficit, the excess of imports over exports, declined from the record high posted in the June quarter.

Major plus factors in exports during the summer include shipments of grain to the Soviet Union and of auto components to assembly plants in Canada. Imports rose during the quarter chiefly because of increased buying of crude oil and also iron and steel, building materials and textiles.

In September, the department said, exports, excluding military assistance items, dipped by \$44 million to \$4.16 billion on a seasonally-adjusted basis. Imports crept up by \$6 million to \$4.67 billion, another record.

The department said that on a balance-of-payments basis, third quarter merchandise trade with other countries was in deficit by \$1.67 billion seasonally adjusted, \$275 million below the record \$1.94-billion deficit in April.

For the first nine months of the year, the merchandise trade deficit dipped to an annual rate of \$7.1 billion from \$7.7 billion for six months. The deficit totaled \$2.7 billion in all of 1971, the first year in which this country imported more goods than it sold abroad.

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Stock Prices Seesaw As Volume Increases

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Henry A. Kissinger's public confirmation of significant progress in the negotiations for peace in Vietnam produced a dramatic, but short-lived, rally in the stock market today.

In yet another demonstration of the extraordinary sensitivity of New York Stock Exchange prices to developments on the war front, a wave of buying rolled into the market as soon as Mr. Kissinger's remark that "peace is at hand" was printed on newswires shortly after noon.

But the upsurge lasted less than an hour, indicating that perhaps some of the reality of peace in Southeast Asia already has been discounted in share prices. For two weeks the market has been reacting to virtually every move made by Mr. Kissinger.

At 12:30 p.m. the Dow Jones Industrial average was up 1.68 and by 1 p.m. its gain had been stretched to 6.32. From there it was all downhill, and the Dow closed with a loss of 0.82 at 950.56.

In reality the market's performance was somewhat better than the widely-watched Dow indicated. For instance, the NYSE price index, peaking with a rise of 0.54 at 1 p.m., clung to a gain of 0.21 at the close.

Other popular indicators showed the market solidly up when trading had ended. Of 1,787 issues traded, 977 closed higher and 302 closed lower.

On the bond market corporate bonds gained 3/8 to 1 1/2 point, but backed off as trading activity died down.

In the government sector, the market managed to hold most of its gains and intermediate coupons closed up 3/8 to 3/32. Longer bonds posted gains at 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 of a point in spots.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

United Won't Buy Concorde

United Airlines will not take up its options to buy six Anglo-French Concorde supersonic aircraft, officials of UAL Inc., the carrier's parent company, have told newsmen in N.Y. They disclosed the decision, taken recently, in response to questions at a news conference. A spokesman said the reason for the move was not a dissatisfaction with the plane but incompatibility with United's route structuring.

MGM Sells U.K. Unit to EMI

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has agreed to sell Affiliated Music Publishers Ltd., its British-based music publishing company, to EMI Ltd. for about \$10 million. The consideration includes dividends in addition to about \$4 million in cash. Affiliated represents about one-third of MGM's musical publishing interests. MGM says it will now concentrate its efforts on the sale of its U.S.-based music publisher, Robbins Music Corp., one of the largest in the country.

Gulf Oil to Sell German Operations

Gulf Oil Corp.'s West German subsidiary Erdölwerke Frisia is for sale. The company has a 44,100-barrel-a-day refinery at Emden and about 750 service stations in the country. Gulf declined to give more details. Industry insiders say that Gulf's hopes to streamline Frisia's operations and to expand its filling-station network were foiled by sharply increased Mideast and Libyan crude oil prices and by declining prices for petroleum

products in Germany. These developments resulted in losses for almost all oil companies operating in Germany last year and probably will cause losses in 1972.

Kredietbank Sees Favorable Results

Brussels-based Kredietbank NV says the outlook for its financial results is "favorable" despite current inflation. The bank says its activities increased substantially in the Sept. 30 first half, more than offsetting increased costs. Total assets rose nearly 10 percent from the March period to 136.8 billion Belgian francs (about \$3 billion).

Banque de Bruxelles Income Same

Not income at Banque de Bruxelles for the first half ended Sept. 30 was "on the same order of magnitude" as in the like period last year. But the bank, Belgium's second largest, did not give figures. Profit before taxes and depreciation was higher than a year earlier, but the gain was less than the 5 percent increase in total assets, which amounted to 203.5 billion Belgian francs (about \$4.5 billion).

Occidental Finds Oil in Peru

Occidental Petroleum reports that its first exploratory well on its 2.9 million acre tract in the upper Amazon basin of Peru flowed at a daily rate of 2,550 barrels of low sulphur crude oil. The company says the production rate was limited by available testing facilities. Additional testing is to be undertaken.

Barney Rocca's views on coconut oil could help you make money.

Get the Bache idea on this major new futures market.

his month, trading in coconut oil futures starts on the Pacific Commodities Exchange. To give traders and hedgers a clear picture of this new commodities futures contract, Bache has just published a research report on coconut oil. It was written for us by Bernard Rocca, Jr., a leading trade authority on coconut and her edible oils.

The report discusses factors relating to the production and marketing of coconut oil, other edible oils, and the soybean complex. It includes a survey of recent market developments and future prospects in edible oil commodities—with primary emphasis on coconut oil. If you would like a copy of *Bache Looks at Coconut Oil*, call or visit any Bache office. Or, if you prefer, turn the coupon. No charge or obligation.

Institutional inquiries are invited.

Bache Bache & Co. Incorporated
et the Bache idea

STERLING: 100 Wall Street
RUE: 100 Wall Street
LONDON: 100 Wall Street
PARIS: 100 Wall Street
ROME: 100 Wall Street

Company Reports

| American Express | | | Pennzoil | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------|
| Third Quarter | 1972 | 1971 | Third Quarter | 1972 | 1971 |
| Revenue (millions)... | 36.4 | 29.6 | Revenue (millions)... | 186.3 | 175.7 |
| Profits (millions)... | 0.51 | 0.43 | Profits (millions)... | 13.03 | 4.4 |
| Per Share | | | Per Share | 0.40 | 0.14 |
| Nine Months | | | Nine Months | | |
| Revenue (millions)... | 89.2 | 72.5 | Revenue (millions)... | 596.4 | 552.96 |
| Profits (millions)... | 1.25 | 1.02 | Profits (millions)... | 44.34 | 35.31 |
| Per Share | | | Per Share | 1.36 | 1.09 |
| Consolidated Foods | | | Shell Oil | | |
| Third Quarter | 1972 | 1971 | Third Quarter | 1972 | 1971 |
| Revenue (millions)... | 477.7 | 430.8 | Revenue (millions)... | 1,208.0 | 1,170.0 |
| Profits (millions)... | 19.78 | 18.23 | Profits (millions)... | 68.2 | 63.3 |
| Per Share | 0.72 | 0.66 | Per Share | 1.01 | 0.94 |
| *Restated | | | Nine Months | | |
| Greyhound | | | Revenue (millions)... | 3,563.0 | 3,435.0 |
| Third Quarter | 1972 | 1971 | Profits (millions)... | 179.2 | 155.6 |
| Revenue (millions)... | 763.8 | 716.6 | Per Share | 2.67 | 2.31 |
| Profits (millions)... | 27.1 | 26.8 | Standard Brands | | |
| Per Share | 0.64 | 0.67 | Third Quarter | 1972 | 1971 |
| Nine Months | | | Revenue (millions)... | 301.8 | 283.3 |
| Revenue (millions)... | 2,139.3 | 2,137.7 | Profits (millions)... | 10.58 | 9.59 |
| Profits (millions)... | 51.84 | 52.51 | Per Share | 0.78 | 0.71 |
| Per Share | 1.24 | 1.33 | Nine Months | | |
| Inland Steel | | | Revenue (millions)... | 905.96 | 941.7 |
| Third Quarter | 1972 | 1971 | Profits (millions)... | 30.75 | 27.70 |
| Revenue (millions)... | 397.3 | 268.0 | Per Share | 2.38 | 2.07 |
| Profits (millions)... | 11.47 | — | Texaco | | |
| Per Share | 0.63 | —0.22 | Third Quarter | 1972 | 1971 |
| Nine Months | | | Revenue (millions)... | 2,300.0 | 2,025.0 |
| Revenue (millions)... | 1,086.4 | 971.7 | Profits (millions)... | 207.4 | 218.2 |
| Profits (millions)... | 46.81 | 34.02 | Per Share | 0.76 | 0.80 |
| Per Share | 2.55 | 1.85 | Union Pacific | | |
| Liggett & Myers | | | Third Quarter | 1972 | 1971 |
| Third Quarter | 1972 | 1971 | Revenue (millions)... | 6,904.0 | 5,860.0 |
| Revenue (millions)... | 188.3 | 203.5 | Profits (millions)... | 622.4 | 658.6 |
| Profits (millions)... | 8.15 | 11.72 | Per Share | 2.29 | 2.42 |
| Per Share | 0.95 | 1.40 | Union Pacific | | |
| Nine Months | | | Third Quarter | 1972 | 1971 |
| Revenue (millions)... | 559.4 | 552.3 | Revenue (millions)... | 272.7 | 228.0 |
| Profits (millions)... | 20.83 | 27.31 | Profits (millions)... | 27.7 | 19.3 |
| Per Share | 2.41 | 3.22 | Per Share | 1.23 | 0.86 |
| *Restated | | | Nine Months | | |
| Marathon Oil | | | Revenue (millions)... | 804.3 | 718.7 |
| Third Quarter | 1972 | 1971 | Profits (millions)... | 70.0 | 59.0 |
| Revenue (millions)... | 37.1 | 25.0 | Per Share | 3.09 | 2.63 |
| Profits (millions)... | 22.64 | 23.15 | TAL | | |
| Per Share | 0.75 | 0.78 | Third Quarter | 1972 | 1971 |
| Nine Months | | | Profits (millions)... | 2.74 | 24.04 |
| Revenue (millions)... | 93.1 | 88.99 | Per Share | 1.08 | 0.97 |
| Profits (millions)... | 55.44 | 68.06 | Nine Months | | |
| Per Share | 1.85 | 2.28 | Profits (millions)... | 17.53 | —2.11 |
| *Restated | | | Per Share | —0.69 | —0.50 |
| Niagara Mohawk Power | | | White Motor | | |
| Third Quarter | 1972 | 1971 | Third Quarter | 1972 | 1971 |
| Revenue (millions)... | 133.7 | 120.3 | Revenue (millions)... | 226.9 | 193.4 |
| Profits (millions)... | 12.67 | 8.21 | Profits (millions)... | 1.03 | —5.55 |
| Per Share | 0.31 | 0.19 | Per Share | 0.09 | —0.24 |
| Nine Months | | | Nine Months | | |
| Revenue (millions)... | 469.7 | 426.4 | Revenue (millions)... | 681.0 | 638.98 |
| Profits (millions)... | 57.6 | 41.79 | Profits (millions)... | 6.23 | —0.45 |

| -1972- Stocks and | | Stk. | P/E | | High | Low | Last | Chg |
|-------------------|-----|------------|-------|----|------|-----|--------|-----|
| High | Low | Div. in \$ | 100s. | | | | | |
| 35 1/2 | 34 | Kaiser | 1.30 | 87 | 8 | 25 | 24 1/2 | 1/2 |

(Continued on next page.)

Mutual Funds

(continued)

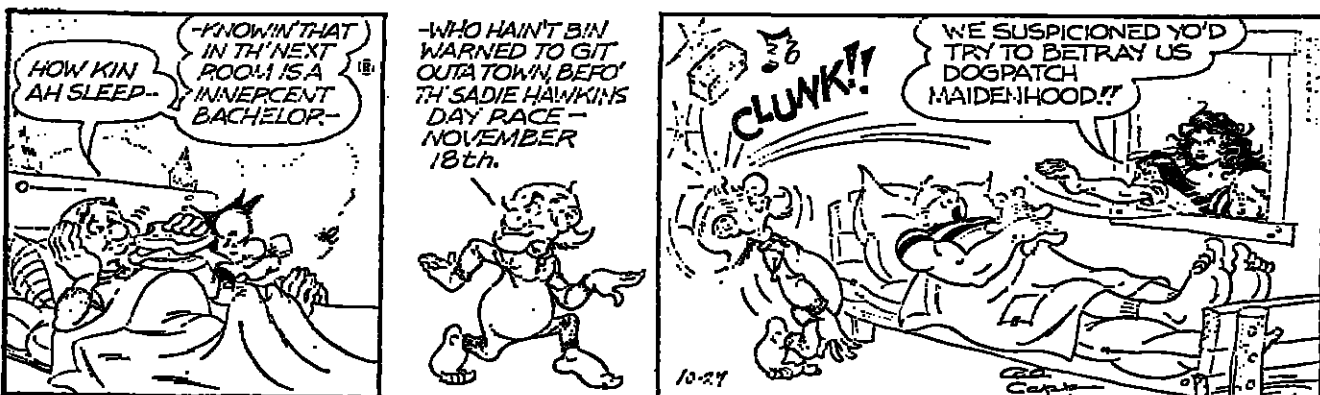
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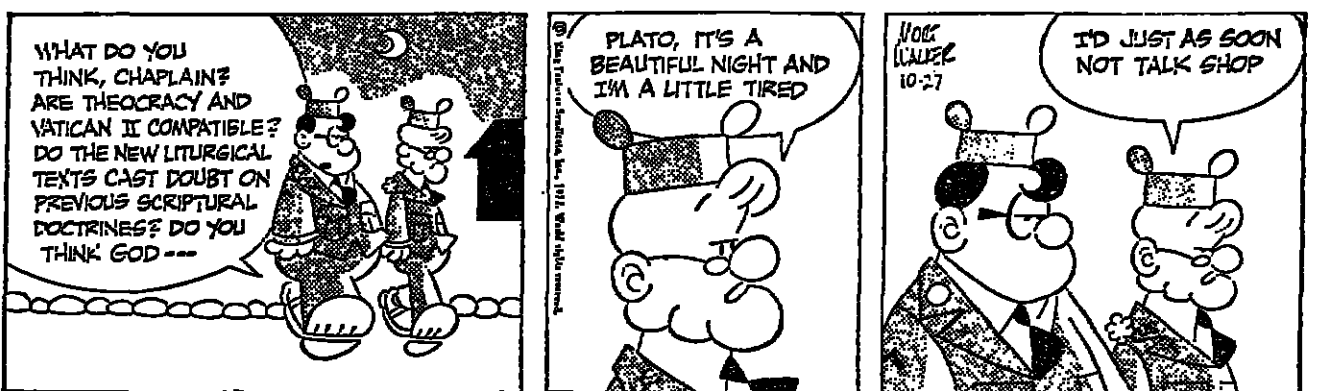
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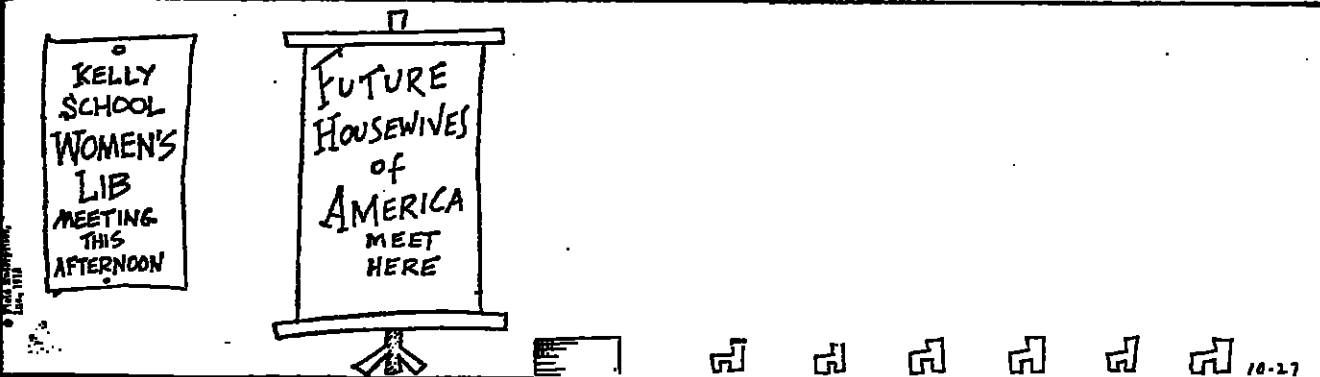
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BEE TLE BAILLEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



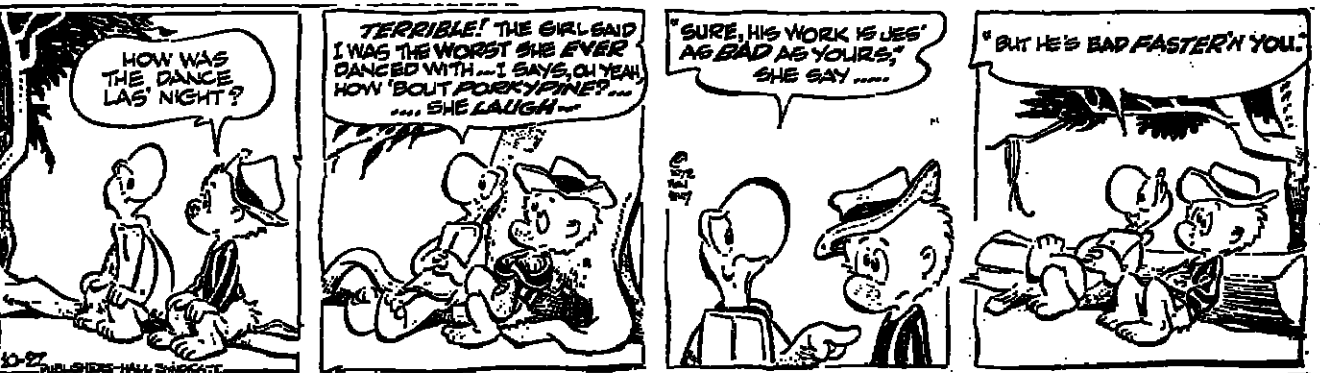
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

There was an element of irony in the bidding of the diagramed deal. South opened with one no-trump, and his partner had two ways to probe for a major-suit fit en route to game. He could bid two clubs as "non-forcing Stayman" or two diamonds as "game-forcing Stayman."

With such a choice available it is preferable to bid the stronger minor suit to minimize the chance of a lead-directing double by the fourth player. North therefore bid two diamonds, which was right in theory but wrong in practice as it gave East the chance to double and ask for a diamond lead. If North had bid two clubs, his weaker minor, there would have been no double and West would not have known which suit to lead against the eventual three no-trump contract.

As it was, West led the dia-

NORTH
 ♠ KQ94
 ♥ J532
 ♦ A97
 ♣ J3

WEST
 ♠ J82
 ♥ 976
 ♦ J63
 ♣ 10955

EAST
 ♠ 1083
 ♥ A910
 ♦ K10954
 ♣ Q2

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ A75
 ♥ K84
 ♦ 82
 ♣ AK874

Both sides were vulnerable.
 The bidding:
 South West North East
 1NT Pass 2♦ Dbl.
 2♦ Pass 3NT Pass
 3NT Pass
 West led the diamond three.

mond three, the orthodox choice from J x x. South ducked, and when East won with the nine he was unable to continue the suit. He shifted to the heart queen, a safe move whatever the location of the king.

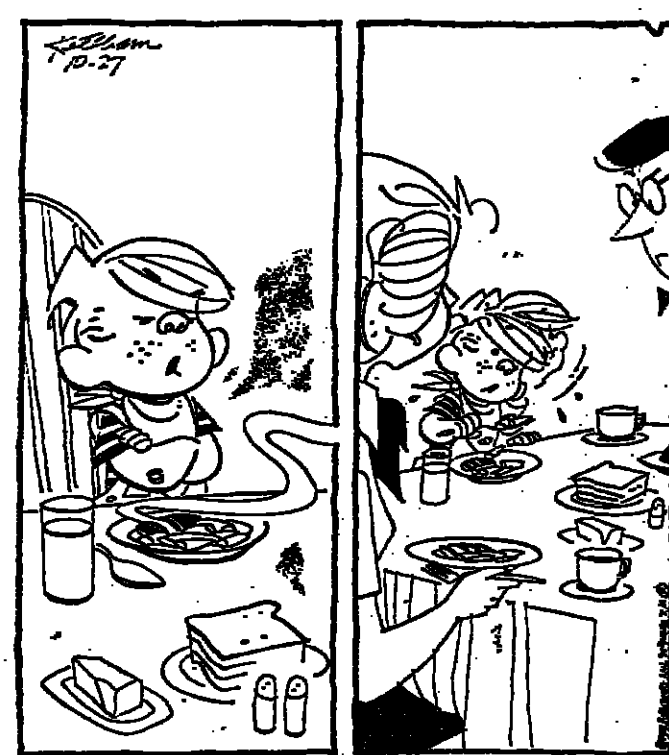
South allowed the heart queen to win, and East shifted to the spade three. Dummy's queen captured West's jack, and a heart was led. East put up the ace, since he would have had an embarrassing lead if he had been forced to win the third round of hearts. As it was, he could return the heart ten to South's king.

South next tried a low club to dummy's jack, and East won with the queen and returned his remaining club to South's ace. The defense had four tricks, but was unable to make more. South crossed to the diamond ace, cashed the heart jack, and returned to his hand with a spade lead. When he cashed the club king he discovered that West still had a club. So when he led a spade to the king in dummy at the 12th trick he knew that the ten would drop from East.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | A | I | R | I | A | K | R | O | N | A | L | L | A |
| U | L | I | A | N | I | T | E | D | O | N | | | |
| B | I | A | N | D | T | O | P | E | R | V | I | A | |
| U | N | I | K | E | R | O | X | R | I | T | I | N | |
| Q | U | I | L | I | T | A | L | I | S | | | | |
| U | N | I | P | S | H | A | D | E | L | I | | | |
| I | S | O | U | N | K | N | O | W | N | | | | |
| T | E | X | A | S | | | | | | | | | |
| C | R | E | X | E | S | | | | | | | | |
| O | N | T | O | | | | | | | | | | |
| S | H | E | L | T | E | R | | | | | | | |
| H | I | L | O | | | | | | | | | | |
| O | R | I | T | | | | | | | | | | |
| R | I | A | L | | | | | | | | | | |
| E | N | D | E | D | | | | | | | | | |

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE GREAT AMERICAN ICE CREAM BOOK

By Paul Dickson. Atheneum, 206 pp. Illustrated. \$7.95

Reviewed by Robert Lasson

BEFORE Mike Nichols made it, he was a waiter at Howard Johnson's. Everybody who came in asked, "What kind of ice cream do you have?" and he had to rattle off the entire Johnsonian litany. Hundreds of times a day. One hectic afternoon someone asked the fatal question and Mike went to pieces. "Chicken," he replied.

Chicken may be the only ice cream flavor that's never been actually tried. Real ones include tangerine, sunflower. Here comes the Pudge, pumpkin-licious, bubble gum and an abomination called the Chili Con Carne Good Humor.

In his delectable batti-frutti of a book, Paul Dickson traces the history of ice cream from ancient Rome to decadent Los Angeles: the invention of the cone; the coming of age of soda and its jerk, with a marvelous glossary of endearingly cornball fountain jargon ("Adam's ale" for water, "Hold the hall" for no ice). The cherry atop this sumptuous sundae is a chapter on basic ice-cream recipes for the do-it-yourselfer who wants to compete with Louis Sherry, and a mouth-watering "Compendium of Concoctions" like Strawberry Mousse and Triple Ice Cream Bombe with Fluffy Chocolate-Nut Sauce. Warning: Just reading some of these is 130 calories.

We have space for just a few of the rum raisins in this heady mix:

In the 1880s, some communities had laws prohibiting the sale of sodas on Sunday. Some early genius formulated a "sodaless soda"—the sundae—that satisfied both customers and God.

In 1946 the ice-cream industry looked forward to a billion-gallon year, and in prose used only by ageloc Con I ministers, political nombradors and trade journals, The Ice Cream Review exulted:

"It can be done. It will be done. Let us go up and possess this billion gallon land... True, you will profit in dollars and cents by making a success of this crusade, your crusade. But you will get an equal or even greater degree of satisfaction by having the Public enjoy and benefit from the use of more and still more ice cream, Milk In Its Finest Form."

In 1967 Fidel Castro boasted that his nation would soon produce more flavors than America. Cuba then had 26 and would eventually "put the U.S. to shame with 42." This produced a call from Mr. Robbins, who made it perfectly clear that Baskin-Robbins alone had a repertoire of over 290 flavors. Put that in

Robert Lasson worked in a ries, wrote a short film on commercial ice cream making, has eaten the stuff from creamery at Penn State to G rardelli Square in San Francisco. © The New York Times

CROSSWORD

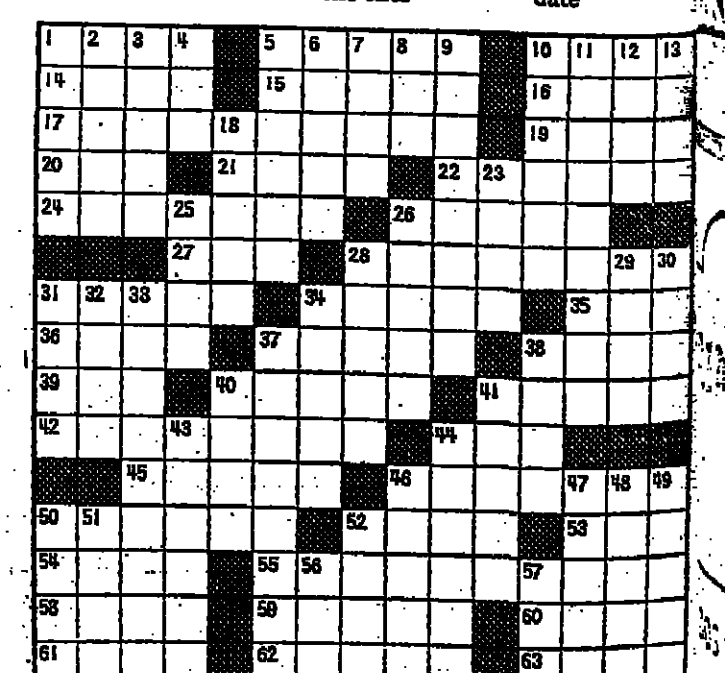
By Will We

ACROSS

1 Fervor
 5 Give service to
 14 Seagoing ship
 15 Ross Sea cape
 16 Arab sailboat
 17 Mechanical device catches fire
 19 Apportion
 20 Reveal poetically
 21 Hawaiian grass
 22 Puckered fabric
 24 Domestic
 26 South Africans
 27 Measures
 28 Table of
 31 Mud volcano
 34 James and Carrie Jacobs
 35 English flavor
 36 Diagram
 37 Canute et al.
 38 Put away
 39 Long time
 40 Vapors
 41 Puts on the record
 42 Inferior in status
 44 Close friend

DOWN

13 "— doch-an"—doris"
 18 Scottish V.I.P.
 23 Rents
 25 Wearing appare
 26 Carpi
 28 Short story
 29 Easy gait
 30 Does mending
 31 Hungried
 32 What some surgeons do
 34 Opera heavy
 37 Enlarges
 38 Auctioneer's word
 40 Comnelly
 41 Washington ze star
 43 Woolly
 44 Tropical bird
 46 Food additive
 47 Hybrid cat
 48 Midwest range
 49 Ordeals
 50 Antiaircraft fir
 52 Asterisk
 56 Common verb
 57 First-century date



JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YURLS

PUROG

VORPLE

HUNGEOE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: LEAVE BATON UNLESS ABDUCT
 Answer: How to complain about a dull wife—BE LUMPY.

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